Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1866. NUMBER 175.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Two salesmen ...

WANTED—Salesmen—A thorough ...

WANTED—Salesmen—A few choice ...

WANTED—10 experienced paint- ...

WANTED—A competent bookkeeper ...

TRADES.

WANTED—Immediately, a good ...

WANTED—Journeymen tailors—Two ...

Wanted—Female Help.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—In a private family, a wo- ...

WANTED—In a small private family, ...

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework ...

WANTED—Housekeeper—An expe- ...

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 experienced Railroad ...

WANTED—3,000 men to go South, ...

WANTED—Men looking for business, ...

WANTED—Monday—50 men for the ...

WANTED—Monday—300 men to work ...

WANTED—2 assistant bookkeepers, 2 ...

WANTED—Young men in the country ...

WANTED—2 assistant bookkeepers, 4 ...

WANTED—Three salesmen, 2 clerks, ...

WANTED—1,000 men to go South; ...

WANTED—Young men in the country ...

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Men of large or small ...

WANTED—A first-class builder wishes ...

WANTED—The advertiser wants to ...

WANTED—Everybody, old and ...

WANTED—All persons looking for ...

WANTED—Good second-hand and ...

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Cottage on West Lake-st. ...

TO RENT—If you want to rent a house ...

TO RENT—The dwelling, 152 Oak-st. ...

TO RENT—New house, 9 rooms ...

TO RENT—A two-story and basement ...

TO RENT—A house of 10 rooms, with ...

TO RENT—A two-story house, 6 rooms, ...

TO RENT—A very convenient and ...

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Part of Second Floor ...

TO RENT—Rooms, in the building ...

TO RENT—Two very pleasant unfur- ...

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, at 178 ...

TO RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms, ...

TO RENT—A nicely furnished room, ...

TO RENT—Without board, a furnished ...

TO RENT—With board, either a large ...

TO RENT—With board, a pleasant suite ...

TO RENT—4 comfortable furnished ...

TO RENT—Two large unfurnished ...

TO RENT—Eight rooms in a new ...

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Corner store and dwel- ...

TO RENT—Nos. 300 and 302 South ...

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Improved Farms—The ...

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—... acres ...

FOR SALE—An improved farm, all in ...

FOR SALE—Farm—One of the best ...

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION—Wanted— ...

SITUATION—Wanted—Occu- ...

SITUATION—Wanted—A ...

SITUATION—Wanted—A ...

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a ...

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell ...

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per ...

AGENTS—Wanted—$200 per ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Experienced ...

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell ...

AGENTS—Wanted—$1,500 ...

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Book Agents ...

AGENTS wanted to sell Hodges' ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Ten active ...

AGENTS—Wanted—The immense ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere ...

AGENTS—Wanted—$200 per ...

AGENTS—Wanted—For several ...

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell a ...

AGENTS—Wanted—For the ...

AGENTS—Wanted—For "WOMEN OF THE WAR." ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Throughout ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Experienced ...

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—One with ...

PARTNER—Wanted—I want a ...

PARTNER—Wanted—A young ...

Boarding.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen, ...

BOARDING—A very pleasant front ...

BOARDING—15 or 20 day boarders ...

BOARDING—Gentlemen wishing good ...

BOARDING—Three single gentlemen ...

BOARDING—A fine suite of unfurnished ...

BOARDING—There will be vacant ...

BOARDING—A gentleman and his ...

BOARDING—A suite of front rooms ...

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can ...

BOARDING—One pleasant single room ...

BOARDING—Very desirable unfurnished ...

BOARDING—A gentleman can be ...

BOARDING—An unfurnished front ...

BOARDING—Private Boarding House ...

BOARDING—First-class board, with ...

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife ...

BOARDING—An unfurnished parlor ...

Board Wanted.

BOARD—A lady of good education ...

BOARD—A young man wants board ...

Strayed and Stolen.

STRAYED—On Saturday night, from ...

Personal.

PERSONAL—If Mrs. ...

THE NEWS.

...

FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday's News by Atlantic Cable.

Shipment of Arms to Ireland by the British Government.

The Irish People Preparing for a Bloody Struggle.

Accounts of Further Fighting in Candia.

The Turks Reported to Have Been Badly Defeated

The London Times on the Condemned Fenians in Canada.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Recent Interview Between General Grant and the President.

The General Urges the President to Accept the Constitutional Amendment.

Revenue from Imports the Present Year Estimated at $175,000,000.

FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian's Abdication and Departure from Vera Cruz.

Embarkation of the French Troops Postponed.

FROM CANADA.

Ill Feeling Between the Protestants and Catholics in Canada.

Rumor that Stephens is Organizing a Second Invasion.

Outspoken Advocacy of Annexation to the United States.

The Condemned Fenians as Yet Unable to Obtain a New Trial.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable—American Vessel Foundered—Shipment of Arms to Ireland by the British Government—Further Fighting in Candia—The Turks Again Badly Defeated—Prussia to have a Consul General in New York—A Republican Organization Formed in Paris.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The following despatches were received at Craig's news agency:

LIVERPOOL, November 26—noon.—The bark Alice Grey, from Bangor, Me., has been lost at sea. The mate was drowned, but the rest of the crew are safe.

LONDON, November 26—noon.—Twelve thousand breech-loading rifles are to be sent by the British Government to Ireland for the use of the constables.

The arrest of Fenians continues to be made in Ireland, and the troops are vigilant.

[By the Associated Press.]

QUEENSTOWN, November 26.—The Anchor Line Company's steamer California, which sailed from New York November 10th, touched here this morning, en route to Liverpool.

LONDON, November 26.—Further arrests of suspected Fenians have been made in Ireland. The national troops are ready to move at a moment's warning.

...

BERLIN, November 26.—The Prussian Government intends to have a Consul General located in the city of New York.

LONDON, November 26—evening.—It is rumored that a Republican organization has been formed in Paris.

It is said the Empress Eugenie and her son will spend Christmas at Rome.

Latest English Markets.

...

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, November 26.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERAL GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

It appears that the interview of General Grant with the President, which occurred week before last, in regard to the question of amnesty and suffrage, was of a very earnest and significant character. ...

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

...

MISS CLARA BARTON,

...

LAND FOR THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

...

PRIZE MONEY.

...

TOM. BENTON.

...

PUBLIC DEBT.

...

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

...

FROM CANADA.

Discount on American Invoices—Interesting Artillery Experiments—Fatal Accident on Shipboard—Annexation Meeting—Feeling Between the Protestants and Catholics in Canada East—A Religious War Threatened—Rumor that Stephens is Organizing a New and Canadian Invasion—The Condemned Fenians.

...

FROM QUINCY.

...

FROM DETROIT.

...

FROM SELMA, ALA.

...

FROM MEXICO.

Abdication and Departure of Maximilian—...

...

FROM BOSTON.

...

FROM ST. PAUL.

A Frightful Railroad Accident—Two Persons Fatally Wounded—...

...

FROM NEW YORK.

...

FROM BUFFALO.

...

FROM MADISON.

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of State—Divorce Suit—The Winding-up of Banks—Personal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., November 26.

The Journal to-night publishes a partial abstract of the report of the Secretary of State, from which the following items are taken:

...

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Suicide of a Wealthy Bachelor—Accidentally Shot—Mob Law—Court-Martial Ordered.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, November 26.

...

WAIT BROTHERS, Advertising Ag'ts 126 Dearborn-st., receive advertisements for all the leading papers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Amusements.

SCUTAMAHEQUON ENTERTAINMENT At Railroad Mission Chapel, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 27, 1866, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SCHOOL. TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

SYMPOSIARCH.

NINTH ANNUAL BALL AND CONCERT OF THE Chicago Workingmen's Association, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1866, IN THE NEW TURNER HALL, NORTH SIDE.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.—The members of Oriental Lodge ...

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—A special Conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1 ... By order of the E. C. S. S. UNDERHILL, Recorder.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Second, third, fourth and fifth floors of STORE No. 19 LAKE-ST. ... McCormick's Reaper Factory.

Photographs.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS. ... Popular Art Gallery, 108 Lake-st.

Wanted.

TO JEWELLERS.—A competent young man desires a situation to take charge of the Common and French Clock Department ... Address "CLOCK," Tribune office.

STORE WANTED— TO RENT. ... "WBT," P. O. 1375.

Financial.

$4,500 TO LOAN For Five Years at Nine Per Cent. ... WILLIAM C. REYNOLDS, No. 9 Opera House.

Sporting.

TURKEY SHOOTING.—There will be a TURKEY SHOOT at the SUNNY SIDE, THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 29th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Wood and Coal.

J. C. SHEPLEY & CO., DEALERS IN CANADA WOOD. All Wood Measured before being sawed and split. OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH COAL, ALL SIZES. Pine and Maple Kindlings, For Hard Coal Fires. Wood and Coal delivered to all parts of the city. Office and Yard, east end Michigan-st.

ALL SIZES LACKAWANA COAL. We guarantee full weights. Orders from the country promptly filled. CURTISS, BROWN & CO., 15 WEST MADISON, Corner of Canal-st.

Marble Works.

MARBLE MANTELS! SLATE MANTELS! STONE MANTELS! 370 State-st. CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN. DURABILITY WARRANTED. H. GAMMERDINGER.

The Lecture Season.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES. ... JOHN B. COUGH Will repeat his NEW LECTURE, entitled "CURIOSITY!" (Delivered but once before in this city.) On Wednesday Evening, November 28th, AT CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE, Commencing at 8 o'clock. ... A. C. McCLURG, Cor. Sec. Y. M. A.

Engravings.

MARTIN O'BRIEN, WHOLESALE DEALER IN ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., ETC. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS. 122 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

Toilet Articles.

MAKE YOUR OWN HAIR DYE ...

LUBIN'S GENUINE LUBIN'S. ... LUBINS' GENUINE, $1.00. Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus, 90c. ... E. H. LEAVENWORTH & CO., Apothecaries and Chemists.

Wines, Liquors, &c.

FOR THANKSGIVING. Hungarian Wines, DIRECT IMPORTATION. MENESI, SOMBYOI (40 years old), NEZMELYI, SZAMORADNYI. IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES, BY Breck, Rottner & Co, 129 South Clark-st.

LONGWORTH'S WINE HOUSE, CINCINNATI GOLDEN WEDDING, SPARKLING CATAWBA, DRY CATAWBA, ISABELLA AND DELAWARE. ... WEITZEL, MARTIN & CO., 7 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Furniture.

85 RANDOLPH-ST. PIKE & CAVANNA. Furniture, BEDDING AND FEATHERS.

ELEGANT FURNITURE. GEO. J. HENKELS, LACY & CO., 12TH AND CHESTNUT-STS., PHILADELPHIA. We have a suite of Nine Rooms, Elegantly Carpeted And furnished complete as PARLORS AND CHAMBERS. ...

Proposals.

TO CONTRACTORS. The attention of Contractors is invited to the letting of work on the DEEPENING OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL, ...

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SIDEWALKS. ... Board of Public Works.

For Sale.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. ... THOMAS MILLER, Assignee.

CAR LOAD WAGONS. A car load of 16 FARM WAGONS, ... E. BAIN, At Kenosha, Wisconsin.

PINE LAND. I offer for sale 8,000 ACRES OF CHOICE PINELAND, ...

Partnership.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between Bryan & Brown, ... Chicago, November 26th, 1866.

PARTNERSHIP—Wanted to Invest $1,500 TO $2,000, ...

S. H. KERFOOT & CO. ...

Real Estate.

FOR SALE— A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ...

100,000 ACRES OF PINE LAND IN MICHIGAN FOR SALE. ... E. B. WARD, Detroit, Mich.

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS! ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 & 169 Lake-st., Will exhibit, on MONDAY, Nov. 26th, from the Public Auction Sales in New York, over

1,000 PIECES Silk and Wool Valencias, For 75 Cts., COST, TO IMPORT, 50 CTS.

500 PIECES RICH MOHAIR PLAIDS, For 75 Cts., WORTH TEN SHILLINGS.

250 PIECES GOOD QUALITY FRENCH MERINOS, For 56¼ Cts.

150 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY FRENCH MERINOS For 75 Cts.

200 PIECES EMPRESS CLOTH For 87½ Cts., USUAL PRICE $1.50.

100 PIECES Rich French Poplins, For 75 Cts.

And an unlimited variety of NEW, CHOICE and SEASONABLE GOODS of every description, many of which we are now selling for ONE-HALF the Manufacturers' or Importers' Cost.

Do not buy elsewhere at any price, till you see our Bargains.

DRY GOODS, FANCY DRY GOODS. SPECIAL SALE BY TORRENCE, MANNING & CO., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES For Thirty Days.

10 cases Blue Mixed Shirts and Drawers,
10 cases White Shirts and Drawers,
10 cases Shetland Shirts and Drawers,
10 cases Prince of Wales Balmoral Skirts,
10 cases Ladies' Rib'd Wool Hose,
200 doz. Fancy Knit Hoods,
300 doz. Fancy Knit Nubias,
300 doz. Fancy Knit Breakfast Shawls,
100 doz. Fancy Knit Skating Caps,
1,000 doz. Skirt Braids,
10,000 doz. Stafford Spool Cotton,
1,000 boxes Lecnese Yarn,

... TERMS—NET CASH, 30 DAYS. TORRENCE, MANNING & CO., 35 Lake-st. and 30 Wabash-av.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

NO. 1 MASSILLON PIG IRON. DEWEY & CO., 27 Kingsbury-st.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND TINNERS' STOCK, 179 AND 181 RANDOLPH-ST., (Adjoining the Briggs House), CHICAGO.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. A. R. & G. H. MILLER, 55 State-st., Chicago. ... At Low Prices for Cash! Also, a fine assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS. Meat Cutters and Stuffers, Ladies' and Gents' Skates, Straps, &c., Scoops, Shovels, Axes, &c.

Business Cards.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING COMPANY, Nos. 2 and 4 Michigan-av., Manufacturers of Malt and Dealers in Barley and Rye. ...

UNDERWOOD & CO., General Commission Merchants, Cor. LaSalle and Washington-sts., CHICAGO. ... Grain, Flour, Seeds, Pork, Lard, Beef, Tallow. ... P. L. Underwood. Ben. W. Underwood.

T. L. MORGAN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ...

Farming Lands.

ALL WANTING FARMS—Good Farm ...

Patents.

GARD'S PATENT BRICK MACHINE. ...

AUCTION SALE ... Tuesday & Wednesday, Dec. 4th and 5th, WHEN J. STETTHEIMER & CO. Will close out their entire stock of CLOTHING AND CLOTHS, AMOUNTING TO $150,000! Without Reserve, at their Store, Nos. 74 & 76 Lake-st. TERMS. FOUR MONTHS FOR APPROVED PAPER. BILLS UNDER $500—CASH. Catalogues and Goods ready for inspection on Monday, Dec. 3d.

ARMY CLOTHING. Wholesale and Retail. 2,500 Overcoats, 3,000 Frock Coats, 2,500 Jackets, 3,000 Blouses, 3,000 Blankets, &c. Mattresses, Curled Hair, Roller Towels, &c. FRED. L. FAKE, 201 and 203 South Water-st.

Paper.

THE "RECHERCHE" PERFUMED Note Paper and Envelopes Are now For Sale by All the First-class Booksellers and Stationers. For sale to the Trade by HULBERT, WAY & CO., New York.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE. GREAT BARGAINS! We are now offering our immense stock of BOOTS AND SHOES Very low, and many styles at greatly reduced prices. We manufacture the BEST CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS In the West. Cash and short time buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call. C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 4, 6, and 8 Lake-st., Opposite the Adams House.

Pens.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS, OF THE OLD STANDARD QUALITY. ... JOS. GILLOTT & SONS, No. 91 John-st., New York. HENRY OWEN, Sole Agent.

Oil, Varnish and Lead.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Nos. 64, 66, 68 & 70 North Clinton-st., Manufacturers of LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD, BAR AND PIG LEAD, LINSEED OIL, BOILED LINSEED OIL, LINSEED MEAL. PATENT DROP AND BUCK SHOT. Cash paid for FLAX SEED AND OIL LEAD. ... E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

Kerosene Oil Burner.

THE NEW BURNER. MORE LIGHT! LIGHT! The Last and Best Invention. Patent Kerosene Oil Gas Burner. ... "To See is to be Convinced." The Burner is so constructed that it attaches to Any Coal Oil Lamp, ... A. R. SLOAN, Adams House.

Consignments.

DRESSED HOGS!! DRESSED HOGS!! DRESSED HOGS!! ... SHERMAN, HALL & POPE, Commission Merchants, 196 Washington-st.

Temple of Music.

TEMPLE OF MUSIC

Pianos, Organs and Melodeons ... at REED'S Temple of Music, 88 Randolph-st., ...

Hair Restoratives.

NO MORE BALDNESS OR GREY HAIR. ... SMITH & DWYER, Wholesale Agents, 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago.

Dentistry.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN ...

TWENTY-SEVENTH VOLUME. THE LADIES' REPOSITORY: A General Literary and Religious Magazine for the Family. Each Number will contain Two Original Steel Engravings, ...

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

...

TERMS. Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per Volume, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. PUBLISHED BY POE & HITCHCOCK, Corner Eighth and Main-sts., Cincinnati, 66 Washington-st. Chicago.

Medical.

THROAT AND LUNGS, AND Chronic Diseases! DR. B. SEGNITZ, Of New York and St. Louis, The well-known practitioner in PULMONARY AND CHRONIC DISEASES! Is about to visit CHICAGO, Ill., for the purpose of giving medical audiences, at the TREMONT HOUSE, Commencing WEDNESDAY, the 21st of November, daily, from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m.

...

Personal Examination is Necessary IN ALL CASES OF Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ulcers in the Throat, Nostrils, AND IN PULMONARY DISEASES IN GENERAL.

... B. SEGNITZ, M. D.

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD! Dr. Wadsworth's Dry Up! FOR THE CATARRH! ...

Duplex Elliptic Skirts.

FASHIONS DEMAND J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic (OR DOUBLE SPRING) SKIRTS. ... STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD. ... WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, ...

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts, ...

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts, ...

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts, ...

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts, ...

Paper Collars.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN PAPER COLLARS ... IMITATION OF LINEN ... CONGRESS COLLAR CO. ... RAY & TAYLOR.

Fish.

BOSTON FISH MARKET WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 26, 100 Monroe-st., opposite P.O. ...

The Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

[illegible]

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1866.

HOLDING THE KEYS.

The New York *World* in a recent issue counselled the Democratic party to be cheerful, alleging that though defeated in all the elections, they are still in the majority in the country and hold the keys of political power. It asserts that parties are at a "dead lock," and that the Republicans are unable to move hand or foot without the consent of the Democracy. It would be very gratifying, doubtless, to the Democracy could they see this thing as it is seen by the New York paper. It would be everything to the Democracy to know that they "hold the keys," but they would doubtless prefer some tangible evidence of the fact.

There is a familiar legend that Saint Peter holds the keys of Heaven, and that no one is admitted through the gate until he opens the lock. The *World* thinks the Democratic party are similarly situated, and that the Republicans may not enter into political bliss so long as the Democracy hold the keys. We think the Democracy can find a more truthful illustration of their present condition in the picture of the expulsion of our first parents, with an angel with a flaming sword in their rear. It is true, the Democracy have Andrew Johnson to aid them, as our first parents had a friend in the shape of the serpent. But Andrew Johnson can no more restore the Democratic party to power than could the other betrayer restore his victims and dupes to the happiness they had lost.

It is argued that while the Republican party is in a majority in twenty-three States, the Democrats have a control in thirteen States, and that the aggregate vote of the Democracy in all the States exceeds the aggregate vote of the Republicans in all the States. Admitting this very anti-State Rights view of the case to be true, wherein does it avail the Democracy to have a majority in fourteen States electing sixteen Representatives in Congress, as long as the other twenty-two States are in the hands of the Republicans and elect more than three-fourths of the Congress? How there can be a "dead lock" between the parties, when one party has more than two-thirds of both houses of Congress, will require some cyphering. It may be that the "dead lock" consists in the fact that as long as the ten rebel States, with Kentucky, Delaware and Maryland, refuse to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, the Republicans are utterly powerless.

Let us see if this be true. We have not heard of any proposition to compel by force the eleven rebel States to ratify the amendment; but the declared purpose of Congress is to exclude them until they do ratify it, has just been approved by the people, and declared to be the national policy until after Andrew Johnson's term of office has expired. Excluded from representation in Congress, the same States must be necessarily excluded from the Electoral College, and thus denied all participation in the election of either Congress or the President, we do not exactly see how they can hold the keys of political power, or if they do hold the keys, of what possible practical advantage it is to them, or to the Democracy North. Politically, or in a mere party view of the question, the refusal of the rebel States to be reconstructed and restored to their representation in the Congress, is a decided advantage to the Republicans, but it is one which that party does not desire to retain. They want the Union restored to its original symmetry, and if the rebels will not unite in producing that result, then the Republican party will proceed and do the work alone.

It would be well for the Democratic newspapers and leaders, North and South, to understand once for all that the action of President Johnson in organizing the so-called Governments in the rebel States, has never been approved or confirmed by Congress or the people. Hitherto Congress has permitted the nominal existence of these Governments, in the hope that sooner or later the rebels would see the necessity of abandoning the rebellion in fact as well as in name, and in submitting to the inexorable law of the majority. The amendment was proposed, and those State Governments still adhering to the President have repudiated the only terms upon which Congress could by any possibility recognize those so-called State Governments. What is to be done next? And here arises the occasion for deciding who holds the keys. Does Congress representing nearly four-fifths of the people, or do the hitherto privileged classes in the rebel States?

Congress, having the power, has no other alternative, in view of the rejection of its terms of settlement, than to provide in each of those States for the organization of a legal and legitimate government. Its first duty is to do for each of them what it did in the case of Colorado. It has to pass an act creating in North Carolina a territorial government; the Governor, Secretary and judiciary to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. In this act it will provide for the election of a Territorial Legislature, prescribing the qualifications of the members and of the electors. At the same time it will provide for the future organization of a State Government, prescribing the qualifications of the members of the convention and of the electors. When that State Government is thus organized, it must apply for recognition and admission as a State, and it will be in the discretion of Congress to admit it or not. When the State applies with proper evidences of loyalty incorporated in its fundamental law, we have no doubt that Congress will speedily admit her. As with North Carolina, so with all the other States. Who will hold the keys under such circumstances?

The fact is the rebels may trace all the evils that have befallen them to that extreme pride which induces them to believe in the professions of those who pander to it. The Northern Democracy pandered to the "superior race" until the latter put themselves in rebellion. The Democracy then left them to fight the battle alone. They have persuaded the South now that it would be "ignominious" to ratify the amendment, and the South, flattered by the appeal to its "honor," rejects the only plank between it and utter political shipwreck. Perhaps the result is better as it is. The usurpation of Andrew Johnson in establishing State Governments without the previous authority of Congress might pass into a precedent full of danger and trouble hereafter. The South having rejected the terms upon which Congress proposed to give a posthumous approval to Johnson's action, it becomes the duty of Congress to proceed *de novo* and establish Territorial Governments in those States until such time as the rebellion in spirit and in fact, has been extinguished. The country will, by that means, have the satisfaction of knowing that the Orrs, Humphreys, Worths, Parsons, Throckmortons, and Morrows, have been consigned to a retirary that should have commenced with the end of the rebellion, and not been disturbed till the end of time. It is time that Congress show to these people who it is that "holds the keys."

PREVENTION.

Among the many reasons in favor of impartial, if not universal, suffrage, one of the strongest may be found in the history of the South. That section had, by the scheming and working of its slaveholding days, seen all political power pass away from the people and into the hands of an aristocratic class. This caste, as has always been the case, was never content with such power as it had, but was always grasping for more, and to this attempt set on foot rebellion, and made a desperate effort to seize all the power of the Union. Had the people of the South been permitted to control matters there would have been neither secession nor war. The States were carried out of the Union by the management and fraud of the rebel chiefs, against the will of the Southern people, and in spite of their efforts to resist it. These Southern leaders had accustomed the people, by their high-handed and arrogant course, to submit to such policy and sustain such measures as the ruling class found necessary to confirm or to extend their power. It is a fact that cannot well be disputed that all the political measures and the whole legislation of the South, since the beginning, have been devised and passed, solely in the interest and for the aggrandizement of the slaveholding class. From want of wealth, of education, of social position, and of all the other advantages and privileges which were engrossed by the slaveholders, the rest of the people in the South had neither the means nor the will, neither the disposition nor the power to make a stand against the pride of the ruling class. The people submitted humbly to the dictation of the slaveholders, and took both pride and pleasure in following their lead, and obeying and making others obey their behests. This aristocratic class found thus in the South no party to dispute its claims, nor resist its encroachments. It went on increasing in arrogance, and even strengthening its position, and rising in its demands until it thought itself strong enough to challenge the North and defy the power of the whole Union. Such an aristocracy by its very nature is impelled to unceasing aggression. It would not stop until it made the attempt to seize the whole power of the nation, and in so doing it only followed out the law of its existence. Its history is the history of every such privileged class. Give any class superior power and advantage, and its very nature drives it to get more power and greater advantage, and it will never cease its efforts, and the country never be free from its encroachments and aggression, until it has brought the whole into subjection to it, or has itself been overthrown and destroyed.

Had there been an intelligent and independent non-slaveholding class in the South, with free speech, a free press, and the right of suffrage, we should have had no secession and no war. To make a people independent and intelligent, it is only necessary to give them free speech and a free press, and then, that they can resist all encroachments of privilege or caste, secure to them the ballot. In other words, to prevent rebellion, to resist disunion, and to secure permanent peace, it is essential simply, that the immunities and privileges which belong by the Constitution to every citizen of the Republic, should be at all times secured to him in every portion of the country. The only method by which a popular government can be maintained is by having the ballot in every man's hands. Other governments may be upheld by physical force, but the only foundation and strength of a republic is to be found in free suffrage. This is so plain a truth that the wonder is that men are still to be seen who claim that free institutions can rest on some other basis. With the ballot in a few hands you have only a more or less aristocratic government, and if you would have a popular government then the power, which is the ballot, must be in the hands of all the people.

A privileged class in the South managed by its boldness and cunning to gather into its own hands all political power. It arrogated to itself the right to determine its institutions, to prescribe its policy, and to shape its destiny in conformity with its own lust of power. This class drove the South into collision with the Government of the Union, and did it solely to build up and aggrandize itself. The whole people of the South had no interest to be served by such a collision, nothing to gain but everything to lose, and yet the dominant class forced the people into the war, and made them fight the battles of the slaveholders. It is clear that could the voice and will of the Southern people have controlled there would have been no war. The method by which the people's voice can be spoken, and their will made known is through the ballot. Hereafter let matters be so arranged that impartial and universal suffrage shall be secured to every Southern citizen, and we shall have no more secession and no more civil war.

EXEMPTING WOOLLEN FACTORIES FROM TAXATION.

There was one resolution adopted by the Wool Growers from Illinois, at the Cleveland Convention, which has occasioned considerable derisive laughter among the taxpayers of this State. The resolution solemnly resolved that the Legislature of Illinois be asked to remit all State taxes on Woollen Mills for ten years! The proposition is so absurd that it is hardly treating the reader's intelligence with respect to offer arguments to convince him of it. But a few words may not be out of place for the benefit of unreflecting individuals. 1st. The State taxes of Illinois are the least of the burdens which our citizens have to bear. The municipal taxes of the city of Chicago, amount to more than double the sum paid into the State Treasury by all the counties. The State taxes of Illinois are a mere bagatelle—scarcely worth mentioning—and little felt or regarded by the people.

2d. The seven per cent fund derived from the gross earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad, nearly supports the State Government, and the *two mill* tax on property is applied in extinguishment of the State debt.

3d. Take a woollen mill for example, with a capital of $30,000. It will be valued on the tax duplicate at one-third to one-fourth of its actual cash value, or say $6,000. The State taxation on this sum would be the crushing sum of *twelve dollars per year!* If the Cleveland resolution to remit the State taxes on woollen mills should be complied with, it will "encourage woollen manufacturing in Illinois" to the extent of $12 per annum in mills worth $30,000, and $20 per year in mills worth $50,000. The mills would save in the item of State taxation about as much as each male operative therein spends in the same length of time for "fine cut" or plug tobacco. The remission of the State tax would not in the ten years, add one extra spindle, or cause the manufacture of one additional yard of cloth in the whole State. In the question of building new woollen factories, or enlarging existing ones, the infinitesimal State tax would never enter into the minds of the parties, and would not influence their action *pro or con* the weight of a straw. As a measure of pecuniary interest to woollen manufacturers in Illinois, the Cleveland proposition is of no account whatever.

It was not shown by the author of that precious resolution that woollen factories in Illinois stood in any more need of local bounties, or special exemptions from taxation, than other branches of business. The man who produces corn, wheat or hay, or raises hogs, bullocks, colts and sheep, stands in as much need of special exemptions from taxation as the man who reduces wool to satinets or blankets. And we have yet to learn that woollen factories, for several past years, have not yielded as large a per cent of profit as other branches of industry. There is no good argument that can be adduced in favor of remitting State taxes on woollen factories that will not apply with equal force to remitting taxes on tanneries, paper mills, boot and shoe shops, hat and cap shops, threshing machines, plow making, glass, nails, cheese, or butter making; on whiskey distilling or beer brewing; on cigars, fine cut and plug making; on wind-mills, pumps, wheel-barrows, wagons, watches, clocks, gas and water pipes, rolling mills, blacksmith shops, foundries, stove casting, tailor shops, job printing, bill posting, rag-picking, flour milling and saw milling, coal digging, corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley and sorghum raising, pork and beef packing, shingle making, lumber planing, glazing, painting, plumbing, millinery and mantua-making, and every other avocation carried on by the people. Nobody likes to pay taxes, be they light or heavy; and it would be pleasing to the whole community if all taxes could be remitted or abolished. But while they must be laid for the support of the State and municipal governments, the only satisfactory democratic and equitable mode of assessing them is to tax every man's property equally. To remit one man's taxes and make his neighbors pay theirs and his too, would be gross injustice and indefensible partiality, to which the public would never willingly submit. It is the duty of the legislature of Illinois to place all classes of property on the tax list, without fear, favor or affection, at its fair cash value, and to assess all persons the same per cent on their property, irrespective of the quantity or quality of the same.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN TENNESSEE.

The suffrage question has already become very conspicuous in the proceedings of the Legislature of Tennessee, and although nothing definite has yet been determined upon, the earnest agitation of the subject, and the propositions which have been submitted, inspire the hope that before the session expires, Tennessee will be found in the vanguard of the cause of freedom and equal rights. A proposition looking toward enfranchising both the negroes and the rebels has been lost, but other propositions have been submitted, the purpose of which seems to be to establish qualified negro suffrage, and make still more stringent the law disfranchising rebels. We hope the Legislature will not act hastily in the matter, and, above all, we hope that when it does act, it will act wisely. We have little faith in any laws disfranchising rebels, and we do not believe that either in Tennessee or Missouri these laws will long stand as a barrier between the rebels and the ballot-box. The fate of the loyal men of Maryland should serve as a warning to all the border States. That it is right and proper to disfranchise men who have participated in the rebellion, we do not question. But that it is practicable as a permanent measure, we seriously doubt. Large bodies of men cannot be restrained in the exercise of what they regard as an inherent and legal right, by any oath the Legislature may prescribe. They will, by a thousand devices, gradually come to wield the ballot, or, as in Maryland, vote in a body in defiance of the law. It was the good fortune of the loyal men of Missouri, to have a State Government that carried out and enforced the law. It was the misfortune of the loyal men of Maryland to have an Executive who was false to his party and his principles, and who betrayed the State into the hands of traitors. If Missouri had had such a man as Swann instead of Fletcher, it is almost certain that the loyal men of that State would have been beaten down in the election, and their power annihilated. It is unwise to trust such vast and momentous interests to such slight chances. By extending to the black man the right of suffrage, the preponderating influence of the loyal men would be instantly and permanently secured, both in Tennessee and Missouri. So long as this is not done, the loyal are liable to be crushed out in any general election. Let Tennessee give suffrage to the blacks, and she is henceforth safe. Let her trust the device of disfranchising rebels, and it is certain that she will lean on a broken reed, and will discover her error, as in the case of Maryland, when it is too late to correct it.

THE COTTON TAX.

Some two or three years ago a tax of two cents a pound was laid on cotton; but it was rather indifferently collected. At the last session of Congress the tax was raised to three cents per pound, payable on its removal from the collection district in which it is grown. It is found to be difficult to evade the payment of this excise, and consequently the Southerners complain bitterly of the tax and demand its abrogation. But they should comfort themselves with the reflection that the tax was caused by the rebels, and that the proceeds is being applied in liquidation of the war debt incurred in putting down their rebellion.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has come to the assistance of the ex-rebels, and calls on Congress to repeal the tax, presenting various arguments thereto. One is, that the excise is unconstitutional in their opinion; and another, that it is calculated to promote foreign competition. On this head they say in their manifesto:

"To continue a tax upon cotton is only to discourage its cultivation in the best cotton lands of the world, and are, and to encourage it in the worse lands of India, Egypt and Brazil, where they would be ready enough to devote much of their soil to other purposes, and as soon as we began to throw crops of three or four millions of bales on the markets of Europe, at the lowered prices which would inevitably follow. Your committee are unable to find a satisfactory reason in favor of this tax. As a question of revenue it may yield eighteen or twenty millions, without compensating for the injury done to national prosperity."

As to the constitutionality of the tax, it will puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to show wherein a tax on cotton is more unconstitutional than a tax on petroleum, or coal, or ironwire, or [illegible] animals, or hemp, or cotton fabrics, or any other American product which may be exported to other countries. The three cent tax on cotton is not confined to the cotton shipped abroad, but is levied on the entire crop produced. If cotton can not be taxed constitutionally, then the whole internal tax law is unconstitutional. The New York Chamber of Commerce will hardly assert that proposition, but if they did, the Supreme Court would make short work of it, if the question were brought before that tribunal.

As to the effect of the tax on the production of cotton, that is a legitimate question for consideration. It remains to be seen however, whether a tax of three cents a pound on American cotton will give foreign growers such an advantage as to destroy or impair the market for all the surplus cotton the South could produce for several years to come. All the arguments that can be adduced against taxing cotton will apply also against taxing any other American product. What excise can be laid without doing *some* injury to "national prosperity?" As fast as Congress dare abate taxation, the various excises will be reduced or repealed. We hope that the ensuing session will take at least one hundred millions of the present burdens from the shoulders of the people. The last session repealed excises to the amount of sixty millions per annum. No one desires that the tax on cotton shall remain a day longer than the Government needs the revenue derived therefrom. But there is no good reason why the "flocculent fibre" should enjoy any special exemption, or the rebel producers of the same be let off, while the products and income of loyal men in the North are made to bear a double burden for the support of the Government and payment of the National debt caused by the rebellion.

Frog Island Redeemed.

Frog Island is a noted locality, in Wayne County, Illinois. It is an elevation in the broad bottom of the Skillet Fork of the Little Wabash, where the inhabitants of the surrounding swamps in former years met to curse abolitionists and punish forty-rod whiskey. In 1856 there were but two men, as the story goes, who voted for Fremont, one of whom was shot out and the other was egged out of the Democratic party. Tradition relates the facts on this wise: The natives were assembled in their whiskey den imbibing deeply as usual. A democratic imp, full of fun, had gone out earlier than usual, mounted his old mare, and with her rope bridle, turned her head to the door, when from pure mischief, he hurrahed at the top of his voice for Fremont. Out tumbled the Democracy pell-mell, to see who had dared to insult Frog Island by such a shout. The chap laughed heartily at his practical joke; but the crowd "couldn't see it," and swore they would shoot even a Democrat if he should do that thing again. Most of the crowd went in to take another drink, and when the joker had got several rods from the door, he again hurrahed for Fremont, when a hard-head blazed away at him, the first load of pigeon shot striking the youngster in the stern, and the other peppering his old mare—an insult which she stoutly resented by kicking up her heels and pitching her rider headlong in the mud. Of course there was a time generally; but the sprig of Democracy cursed the party generally and specially, and left them in disgust. He was shot out of the Democratic party.

In the other case, a deputy sheriff residing at Frog Island, impressed with the dignity of his office, went to a Fremont meeting to keep order. The Democracy assembled, armed with their most convincing arguments, viz., pockets full of rotten eggs. While near the speaker, stooping down for some purpose, the crowd fired a volley, and the sheriff, raising his head at the instant, was struck square between the eyes with one of those Democratic arguments. His infinite disgust made him denounce his former friends as a pack of vagabonds, and ended in his voting for Fremont. He was egged out of the Democratic party.

While "swinging round the circle" in Southern Illinois, in September, Lieutenant Governor Bross and George G. Bellows, Esq., spoke at Grayville, White County, and Albion, Edwards County, and the former having got lost in 1864 with Hon. D. L. Phillips, in the vicinity of Frog Island, alluded mischievously to that renowned Democratic locality. The following letters to him show that Frog Island is redeemed. We give its good people joy over the progress of political intelligence among them:

GRAYVILLE, ILL., November 19, 1866.

GOVERNOR BROSS—*Dear Sir:* Well, the election is over, and thank God we have triumphed—that is, the loyal people have condemned the traitorous schemes of Johnson and his satellites to sell us out to Jeff. Davis & Co.

In this little town we worked hard—did all we could do. Although our efforts make but little show in White County, yet a great deal of good was done in Edwards and Wabash counties by the demonstrations in Grayville. Being situated within a stride of the three county lines, our influence spread more into Edwards and Wabash than into White County. Our State Representative, in White and Edwards, was defeated just twenty votes, letting in a Democrat of the Copperhead school. Our friends in Carmi precinct fell behind twenty-one votes in our majority there, which was sixty this year and eighty-one for us two years ago. Had Carmi done her duty we should have sent Captain Morlan to Springfield.

In 1864 Allen carried White by 515 majority, and in 1866 by 474. In 1864 Allen carried Wabash by 160 or 170 majority, and in 1866 by 51. In 1864 Kuykendall carried Edwards by 518 majority, and in 1866 Baum by 411.

If we had not the name "*Skillet Fork*" in White County we could do better. Well, Governor, we have all had many a hearty laugh over the renowned Skillet Fork since you left. Have you heard from the *Skillet Fork* yet, Governor? Well, they say it is a fact that that portion of Skillet Fork lying in Wayne County has gone Republican. But the White and Hamilton portion goes for Jackson yet. Tell the people that Frog Island has surrendered. In naming figures hereabouts, I must say that in Grayville, where the Democracy claimed twenty-five majority and had nineteen last election, we whipped them by eleven for Baum and ten for Logan, and elected our justices, constables, &c.

If Johnson crooks his finger again, I say oust him, and I have about made up my mind that he should be impeached for what he has already done. Already things look like treachery over, denouncing the legal department of the Government, the people's department, Congress, as an illegal body, hanging on the verge of the Government, trying to incite the populace against the Congress and the laws of the country. J. P.

Another correspondent says:

LEECH TOWNSHIP, Wayne County, Ill., November 18th, 1866.

GOVERNOR BROSS: Frog Island is redeemed, according to promise at Albion. The township gave seventy-two majority out of 124.

Yours truly, A. E. S.

Good for Frog Island. It will yet achieve an honorable place in the moral and political history of the State.

☞ The pirate Semmes has accepted the Chair as Professor of Moral Philosophy and English Literature, tendered by the Executive Committee of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning at Alexandria. As Semmes commanded the Alabama only to sink it, aspired to a Probate Judgeship only to lose it, edited the Mobile *Gazette* and collapsed it in a month, it is safe to infer that the bottom will soon fall out of the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning, for which he is admirably fitted by his long experience in stealing chronometers.

☞ "If negroes are as plentiful as ever in the South, why is the labor market everywhere undersupplied?"—*Times.*

For the simple reason that it would require twice the present laboring population in the South for several years to reproduce the property destroyed by the slaveholder's rebellion, and that the abolition of slavery and establishment of freedom in that section have created a demand for labor that will not be adequately supplied for two generations to come.

☞ The second anniversary of the Twenty-third Army Corps will be held in Indianapolis on Friday, 30th instant, to celebrate the battle of Franklin, Tenn. This will be a grand re-union of the living heroes of that memorable battle. A good time is expected. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of the officers and soldiers who may be there. All members of the Corps are requested to be present and join in the festivities.

TENNESSEE.

Letter from Nashville.

The Real Condition of Affairs in Tennessee—Legislative Matters—The Elective Franchise and Common School System—The Franchise Law in Practice.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, November 23, 1866.

THE REAL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

Tennessee has been restored to her normal relations with the National Government, and the natural inference would be that the masses of the people are loyal. The stranger who should traverse the State from Memphis to Chattanooga probably would come to such a conclusion, unless he was a careful reader of the newspapers, or was quick in observation and prompt at generalization. The truth is, the spirit of 1861, though not so obtrusively demonstrative as then, is secretly and indirectly as active as ever. This manifests itself in a thousand ways. It kills the Union man's swine in the forest that are hunting mast, and leaves them to rot in their tracks. It mysteriously lets down the rails at night, and lets the cattle into his corn-field. It ostracises himself and his family from the social circle of the neighborhood. It whispers foul stories about his wife or his daughter's reputation. It warns customers away from his country or his city store. It writes threatening letters, and admonishes his departure from the community. It freezes him by its indifference, and kills him with its sneers. It occasionally goes further, and burns his barn or fires his dwelling. It sometimes waylays him at the roadside, and shoots him down. It puts the incendiary's torch to the freedmen's school house. It sends the discharged Federal soldier or the colored man to the penitentiary for the longest term known to the law for the offence. It hisses the stars and stripes and cheers the stars and bars at concerts and at theatrical performances. It tears down the star spangled banner on Fourth of July. It ties the national colors to a cow's tail, and sees them dragged through the mire and filth of the streets of a country town, amidst the hoots and cheers of a troop of urchins and the approving chuckles of observing papas and mammas. It desecrates the graves of the Federal dead. [illegible] but as they ought to be." It prints lists of merchants who support Radical newspapers, and holds them up to public reprobation therefor. It writes puffs of business firms, and recommends the members to the patronage of the community for the reason that they did efficient service in the army of the rebellion. In a word, it hates, reviles, vilifies, harrasses, persecutes, hunts down, freezes out, injures and assassinates Union men *because they are Union men.*

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

Both branches are in session with considerably over a quorum in each, and good working Radical majorities. The recent elections to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations, expulsions and failures to obtain seats, have, so far as heard from, resulted in a Radical gain of some seven Representatives. As fast as the several Commissioners of Registration under the new franchise law complete their labors, and make report to the Governor, he issues his proclamations ordering elections wherever vacancies exist. It is generally believed that the result will add still further accessions to the ranks of the Brownlow party.

By the terms of the resolution by which the Legislature recently reassembled, an adjournment must take place on the 10th of December *proximo*. It is a general impression among members, however, that the session will be prolonged until next April, Senators and Representatives going home during the Christmas holidays to consult with their constituents on the issues of the day. There is a strong disposition to wait until after the reassembling of Congress before acting definitely on any of the prominent political questions requiring legislation.

In regard to the elective franchise, there will be three parties; one for striking out the word "white" wherever it occurs in the present law on the subject; another for declaring universal suffrage and universal amnesty; and a third opposed to both propositions and in favor of repealing the present act. As yet, the dividing line between the first two named parties is not distinctly drawn, and members may drift to the one side or the other, according to the ground which may be taken by Congress, or the pressure from constituencies, or the convictions resulting from investigation and discussion. As the matter now stands, impartial suffrage could not carry. Representatives and Senators from East Tennessee, whatever their individual opinions, are hampered by the very strong and bitter prejudice against such a measure entertained by the great mass of the Union men of that section. Those from West Tennessee will feel themselves restrained somewhat by the dread of calling down upon themselves the vengeance of the rebels, which experience has taught will not halt at arson or assassination to embody its execration and make its hatred felt. Reconstructed traitors would go wild with fury to find themselves excluded from the ballot-box while their former chattels were enfranchised. It is thought that some members would not have the moral courage to face such a storm of indignation and unrelenting persecution in their worst manifestations, as would almost certainly follow impartial suffrage. Others, who favor arming the negro with the ballot, declare they will never consent to bestow the same privilege on those who spent over four years in trying to destroy the Union. Some insist that the Governor, the Legislature, and the Congressional delegation will be lost to the Republican party, and go practically into the hands of the rebels next year at the elections, unless the freedmen are made electors. Amidst this complication of circumstances, conflicting convictions, undigested sentiments, violent prejudices and outside pressure, it is quite possible that no very material changes may be effected in the present elective franchise system. No one, however, can positively predict such a result, or confidently say that consultation and farther developments may not bring an entire revolution of thought on this very important subject. Impartial suffrage has many supporters in the Legislature who would not have listened with patience to such a proposition this time last year.

Another measure which attracts a large share of general attention is that providing a common school system for the State. It will be recollected that the Bank of Tennessee, the custodian of the school fund, accompanied Governor Harris into rebellion, and squandered, in various ways, the two millions of dollars set apart for public instruction. The present movement is an attempt to fill the gap occasioned by this defalcation. The various systems in practical operation in the various Northern States have been carefully collated in the production of a bill which shall combine the best features of each, while excluding those which have failed to stand the test of experience. This bill has passed the Senate and awaits its third reading in the House. Its final enactment has been delayed, in great part, by a dread of inflicting on the people, at a time when they are impoverished by the devastations of the late war, and are groaning under a heavy accumulation of debt, the taxation necessary to carry the new system into practical operation.

THE FRANCHISE LAW IN PRACTICE.

At the time the franchise law was matured and passed, it was generally believed that rebels were effectually excluded from the ballot-box, but practice has shown the groundlessness of the expectation, as well as developed the defects of the law in practice. The provision which allowed the registration of all persons who had voted for President in 1864, or for "ratification or rejection" of the amendment to the State Constitution in 1865, or for Governor and members of the Legislature in the same year, was peculiarly unfortunate. It seemed to the framers of the bill that it would be unjust to exclude from the elective franchise those men who thus assisted in upholding law and order, and in assisting at the reconstruction of the State Government on a loyal basis. It was presumed, moreover, that all such persons were true to the Union. But practice has shown directly the contrary. More than two-thirds of those who have so received certificates, have proved to be rebels of the most blatant stripe, many of them having served considerable terms of service in the Confederate army.

In East Tennessee, where the major portion of the loyal element resides, difficulties of a different kind have been encountered, arising out of the ignorance and the prejudices of the people. Many entitled to do so have refused to register, looking upon a certificate in the light of a free paper, and averring that their honorable wounds received in battle and their discharge papers from the service of the United States are sufficient evidences of their Unionism. This feeling has gone to such lengths that, in many counties not more than one-sixth of the loyal voters have applied for certificates. It has been found almost impossible to convince large numbers of war-worn veterans that registration is a mark of honorable distinction instead of a badge of subserviency and of a lick-spittle spirit.

In various localities in the Middle and Western sections of the State, the Commissioners have been teased, bullied or wheedled into granting certificates to individuals clearly not entitled to them. In some places it is more than suspected that money has accomplished more than cajolery or intimidation, and that bribery has wrought its appointed work. Especially is this the case in Davidson County, where numbers hold certificates who never even applied for them, but have mysteriously received them in envelopes superscribed with their several names. It is believed that not less than five hundred such fraudulent certificates exist in this county alone, while the number of others procured falsely directly from the Commissioners are startlingly numerous.

But the difficulties do not begin to end here. In various counties the legal electors are less than one hundred out of a population which, before the war, used to poll some three thousand votes. Here all the difficulties of executing a law in the face of an adverse public sentiment are felt with peculiar force. Those who dare to exercise the elective franchise are marked out for scorn, ridicule, jeers, bitter unpopularity, and sometimes even for fierce persecution and social ostracism. Under the spirit of intimidation, many stay away from the polls, or vote for men opposing their political principles.

Nor is this all. Often rebels, who cannot take the necessary oath, take possession of the polls, and hold the election. The franchise law is then trampled under foot in the spirit of pure contempt; the reconstructed vote without certificates; and candidates are chosen with high-handed outrage—the franchise law made a mockery and a by-word.

To make matters worse, a large number of young men who, though having had nothing to do with the rebellion, are yet disloyal as any of its warmest supporters, are coming of legal age, and cannot be lawfully excluded from the ballot-box. In many counties these new voters will exceed in number the loyalists in the same localities.

This condition of affairs leads directly to the conclusion that the rebels will gain the ascendancy at the next regular elections, and will elect overwhelmingly not only the Governor and a majority of the State Senators and Representatives next year, but will also secure all but two of the Congressional delegation, unless some plan can be devised to retain the administration and the law-making power in loyal hands. To accomplish this, an array of all the thirty-three Republicans of the [illegible] and the ballot, either on the basis of intelligence, or a basis of intelligence coupled with the possession of a freehold. Probably the colored soldiers will be enfranchised en masse, as a fit reward for their consistent loyalty and for their patriotic services. Many believe that less could not be justly accorded. While it is not likely that universal negro suffrage can be accomplished, it is almost certain that the present Legislature will enact negro suffrage in some restricted form. OBSERVER.

FROM FOND DU LAC.

Democracy Moribund—Collapse of a Democratic Organ.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

FOND DU LAC, WIS., November 23, 1866.

Democracy in this Egypt of Wisconsin is decidedly on the decline. The leaders of the rotten concern evidently think their craft unseaworthy, and that it will be unable to breast the rough seas of another Congressional campaign. Already they have begun to desert the ship's pumps, and the evident intention is to let the thing sink. Since election the Fond du Lac *Press*, the special organ of the "Great Objector," has ceased to exist. It expired covered with more mortgages than glory. A. P. Swineford, the former editor-in-chief, has left for parts unknown. The Sheriff is the present proprietor of the establishment, but runs the thing with closed doors. This is but one of many indications that the Copperheads of this region have fought their last effective battle. C.

LETTER FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Odd Fellows—Meeting of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment—Statistics of the Order—The Grand Army of the Republic—Its National Convention—Summary of Proceedings—The Host of Temperance—The "Shoey Hill" Adopted—The Sale of the Herald—Names of Stockholders, &c.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, November 23, 1866.

For the last few days the city has been full of soldiers, temperance men and Odd Fellows. As a natural consequence hotel keepers have rejoiced and hack drivers have been made glad. What they were all doing here has been briefly hinted at in my daily despatches, but thinking that a more extended account might be acceptable to your readers I here give it in the shape of a letter.

On Tuesday, the Thirtieth Semi-Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met at their hall in this city, Grand Master Thomas B. McCarty presiding. The address of this official, after the usual congratulations to the brethren, and the usual complimentary allusions to the greatness and usefulness of the order with which they are all connected, recites the correspondence between himself and the Governor in connection with the donation of $3,082.76, made by the Grand Lodge in aid of the Soldiers' and Seamen's Home. Various other matters being treated of, the Grand Master makes his bow and sits down. The reports of the Grand Secretary, E. H. Barry, and the Grand Treasurer, Theodore P. Haughey, are also replete with facts of interest to the Brotherhood. I take from the former the following statistics of the order in Indiana:

Lodges	331
Initiations	1,119
Rejections	111
Admitted by card	163
Withdrawn by card	213
Reinstatements	57
Suspensions	181
Expulsions	[illegible]
Deaths	[illegible]
Past Grands	2,863
Number of contributing members	13,381
Number of ladies receiving Degree of Rebekah	890
Resources of Lodges	$321,230.84
Receipts of Lodges	81,349.97
Expenses of Lodges	43,463.19
Dues to Grand Lodge	6,037.19
Orphan Fund of Lodges	111,268.10
Number of Brothers relieved	839
Number of widowed families relieved	66
Amount paid for relief of Brothers	$10,238.93
Amount paid for relief of widowed families	1,135.94
Amount paid for educating Orphans	487.00
Amount paid for burying the dead	3,485.03
Amount paid for other charitable purposes	3,019.50
Total	$18,907.43

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of the Grand Treasurer, Theodore P. Haughey, sets forth the finances as follows:

RECEIPTS.

To balance on hand, as per last report	$6,317.11
To this amount received from the Grand Secretary	6,096.86
	$12,413.97

EXPENDITURES.

The total expenditures have been	$7,845.49
Balance on hand	$4,568.48

The repairs of the Grand Hall, which has added so much to the beauty and value of the building, and at the same time an ornament to our city, have cost the sum of $6,516.73. The assets of the Grand Lodge amount to $22,407.63, of which nearly five thousand dollars are Government securities.

The hearing of these reports and the appointment of a few committees, took up the whole of the first day's session. On yesterday the business of the convention was continued, and among other things an election of officers for the ensuing year was had, with the following result:

R. W. Grand Master—Joseph A. Funk, Warsaw.

R. W. Deputy Grand Master—John Caldwell, Vincennes.

R. W. Grand Warden—Hiram Nelson, Evansville.

R. W. Grand Secretary—E. H. Barry, Indianapolis.

R. W. Grand Treasurer—T. P. Haughey, Indianapolis.

Grand Representative to G. L. U. S.—Thomas B. McCarty, Indianapolis.

Alt. Grand Representative to G. L. U. S.—James D. Riggs, Evansville.

Worthy Grand Chaplain—L. Nebeker, Crawfordsville.

Worthy Grand Marshal—J. M. McQuiddy, New Albany.

Worthy Grand Conductor—R. W. S. Caldwell, Rushville.

Worthy Grand Herald—L. P. Cressey, Greenwood.

Worthy Grand Guardian—Christopher Toler, Madison.

The Grand Encampment of the order also met on Tuesday, it being the twentieth semi-annual Communication, F. P. Blair, Esq., Grand Patriarch, presiding. The report of E. H. Barry, Esq., Grand Scribe, shows the following facts:

Encampments	73
Initiations	361
Rejections	[illegible]
Admitted by card	[illegible]
Withdrawn by card	[illegible]
Reinstatements	[illegible]
Suspensions	[illegible]
Expulsions	[illegible]
Deaths	14
P. C. Patriarchs	318
P. H. Priests	319
Contributing Members	2,543
Resources of Encampments	$20,185.60
Receipts of Encampments	8,420.80
Expenses of Encampments	5,214.86
Dues to Grand	637.61
Patriarchs relieved	[illegible]
Paid for relief of Patriarchs	1,658.30
Paid for burying the dead	260.00
Paid for other charitable purposes	20.50
Whole amount for relief, &c.	$2,039.00

The following new Encampments have been instituted since the last communication:

Posey Encampment No. 78, at New Harmony, Posey County, for which a charter was granted at the last Communication, was instituted June 13th, 1866.

Freeman Encampment No. 79, at Goshen, Elkhart County, was instituted August 7th, 1866.

Bedford Encampment No. 80, at Bedford, Lawrence County, was instituted July 24th, 1866.

The Encampment at Columbia City, Whitley County, for which a charter was granted at the last Communication, has not been organized. There has been no correspondence on the subject, and we can assign no reason why the requisite documents for the Encampment have not been demanded.

FINANCES.

The finances of the Encampment are represented in a very gratifying condition. The total amount of receipts, including balance on hands, is $2,051.66; the expenditures $906.59, leaving an unexpended balance of $1,145.07, which is fifty per cent greater than at any previous communication.

The officers elect for the ensuing year have already been sent you by telegraph.

The soldiers came to Indianapolis to attend the First National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Convention met on Tuesday morning in Morrison's Opera House, and was called to order by Major Stevenson, of Springfield, in your State, Commander-in-Chief, Colonel John M. Crane, Adjutant General, acting as Secretary. After the transaction of some preliminary business, Committees on Credentials, on Permanent Organization, and on Business were appointed, the former of which reported in the afternoon. The following persons were selected to act as officers until the adoption of the Constitution:

President—John M. Palmer.

Vice Presidents—Thos. C. Fletcher, Missouri; R. S. Foster, Indiana; J. B. McKean, New York; Gen. [illegible], Pennsylvania; J. K. Proudfit, Wisconsin; William O. Ryan, Iowa; Robert Catterson, Arkansas; B. N. Stevenson, Illinois; Thomas E. Fairleigh, Kentucky; August Willich, Ohio.

Secretary—L. E. Dudley, District of Columbia. Assistant secretaries—Daniel Macauley, Indiana; Clayton McMichael, Pennsylvania; F. G. Loeserberger, Missouri; Charles G. Mayers, Wisconsin.

The Committee on Credentials reported a long list of delegates representing the States of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa and Kentucky, and the District of Columbia. Other Committees on Constitution and By-laws, Ritual and Resolutions, were appointed and set to work. In the evening a sort of free and easy sociable was held, at which Governor Morton and Generals J. M. Palmer and Stephen A. Hurlbut made speeches, the last of which is said to have been a very brilliant one. Yesterday's proceedings, as in fact those of the day before, were transacted in secret, and I failed to get much satisfaction out of any of the brethren as to what was done. A series of resolutions were passed, however, and officers elected for the ensuing year. The most important officers were filled as follows:

Commander-in-Chief—General S. A. Hurlbut, of Illinois.

Vice-Commander—General R. S. Foster, of Indiana; Colonel J. B. McKean, of New York.

Secretary—L. Edwin Dudley, District of Columbia.

The Convention also adopted a Constitution and By-laws, made some changes in the ritual, and adjourned last evening.

The temperance men came up to the capital as delegates to the Grand Camp of the Host of Temperance. What all they did I don't know, but I learn that they adopted the "Shoey Hill" as a platform, and are going to wage war against King A. Hall from that base.

The *Herald* office was sold yesterday to a stock company composed of the following gentlemen: W. H. Talbott, Thos. A. Hendricks, Joseph E. McDonald, A. L. Roache, David Sheeks, Aquilla Jones, Sr., Wm. Wilkinson, Valentine Butsch, F. Rand, R. H. Hall, John M. Lord, Dan. W. Voorhees, J. C. Brinkmeyer, H. F. Barnes, J. D. Sullivan, T. Charles, John Love, C. A. Elliott, and Lafe Develin, all in favor of the new organization. The price paid was $20,000. Mr. Develin is to be the editor. The others, and Geo. C. Harding also editor, [illegible] mentioned above represent a good deal of capital, but I apprehend they'll find that a Copperhead newspaper is a costly luxury in this far North. They'd better move the concern across the Ohio River, if they want to make it pay expenses. Sr. JAMES.

Copperhead Negro Suffrage.

IOWA, November 23, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The editor of your Copperhead organ having been beaten out of his boots in every direction in the Northwest, for the past four years, has at last lost all stomach for further fight, mounted the stool of repentance, and announced himself ready to eat his own filth, take back all the lies he has uttered (except utterly and eternally to damn any slaver beyond all hope or possibility of redemption) go back in his own tracks, make South Carolina hug Massachusetts in good earnest this time, switch off on to the Republican Radical "d—d Abolition" track, and—incorporate a negro suffrage plank in the next Copperhead platform!! Marvel of marvels! Truly, wonders will never cease. It would have amused you to have seen the faces of our Radicals as they looked curiously at our Copperheads the next day after the Chicago *Times* of Monday, the 19th instant, came to town. But the latter were mum, kept their own counsel, and never once "peeped," but ground their teeth and cursed as they looked at the devious and dark road before them.

But does your Copperhead editor know what he is about? Truly, "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Does he know what he is doing? Is the "intelligence suffrage" dodge only for blacks, or is he in good earnest for "impartial" suffrage as well as intelligent? If the latter, he will raise a Southern storm about his unhappy ears, in comparison with which a hornet's nest is a lullaby. Intelligent suffrage! This would be, indeed, "the feather that broke the camel's back." For, be it understood, that is his beloved South Carolina a very, very large proportion, fully one-third of the chivalry, the real blue blood, will be disfranchised, utterly disfranchised, if his rule prevails! And worse than this, the good-for-nothing niggers are learning so rapidly, that in five years they will all be voters, while our beloved sesech chivalry don't see that they need trouble themselves to acquire such useless accomplishments as reading and writing! With Marmion's Knight, when he exclaims,

"A letter forged! St. Jude to speed.
Did ever Knight so foul a deed?"

They regard such vulgarities as only fit for "Yanks," niggers and "dich like." Take it back, brother Storey, (I may call you brother now, mayn't I?), intelligent suffrage—Massachusetts kind of suffrage—will never do, indeed it won't, for our erring Southern brethren anywhere, much less in South Carolina. What, too, is to become of our respectable old Whigs, who emigrated in such numbers to the hither shore as the Republican party mounted so rapidly into power and public favor on the broad platform of Truth and Right? Is there to be no rest for the soles of their unhappy feet? No corner into which they can slink away, a hopeless minority forever?

Seriously, this is the greatest stride of the century. Mahomet-like, if the mountain won't come to the Bourbons, they will go to the mountain. The siege has been too long and protracted, and, tired out, they now threaten to steal both the arms and the plan of campaign from the assailants. Good. Now let the race be to the swift, indeed, on such a course. Let us not scan the motives too closely, but bid both Godspeed. With an united North, the way to eternal, God-given Truth, and Justice, and Right, and white-robed Peace (come again, never, never more to leave us), is, indeed, plain before us, and the period of our painful gropings forever at an end, with the goal, to reach which has cost so dearly, in full sight! Confessedly wrong in everything else, the Copperheads at length confess themselves wholly in the wrong in denying justice to those we have always trampled on with impunity (and for which both North and South have paid so bitterly and dearly) and announce themselves ready to run the race in the future for the right, with the Radicals they have so long and so furiously denounced and so foully slandered. Let us, indeed, with St. Paul, thank God, and take courage. Our ripe reward is, indeed, near at hand. Much as they despise the Cops, the South know that they are their last and only dependence in the North, and when they abandon them, they are gone up, Johnson and all, bag and baggage. There is no longer any hope. Glory, Hallelujah! Where is Reverend Petroleum V. Nasby? REFUGEE.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Hon. Thad. Stevens and the Lawful Power of Congress over the Rebel States.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The Chicago *Times*, of November 11th, tells us that "Thaddeus Stevens asserts that the rebel States are 'conquered provinces,' and that Congress may legislate with reference to them by the exercise of powers 'wholly outside of and unknown to the Constitution.'"

Now, it is unquestionably true that these States are "conquered provinces," yet it by no means follows that in legislating for them as such, "Congress exercises powers wholly outside of and unknown to the Constitution," and if Mr. Stevens so asserts, Mr. Stevens, high authority as he certainly is, is simply mistaken.

On the surrender of Lee's army to Grant, and Johnston's to Sherman, these rebel communities became "conquered provinces." According to the law of nations, "the conqueror gives law to the conquered." This has been law among all people, civilized and savage, and in all ages, since nations began to fight. But here, in the United States, it is law in a more emphatic sense, and of higher dignity, than among other people. Elsewhere, the respect in which it is held is shown in treaties, in state papers of various kinds, in decisions of courts of high authority, and in the opinions of able writers on public law. Here, it is presumed still, a thing to respect [illegible] authority [illegible] that which is derived from our highest written law.

In article 1, section 8, clause 8, the Constitution of the United States declares that "Congress shall have power to define and punish * * * offences against the law of nations." This amounts exactly to a constitutional adoption and re-enactment of the law of nations; to all intents and purposes, constituting it, and making it a component part of the law. Hence, whatever may be done by Congress in obedience to, or in accordance with, the law of nations, is not done in the "exercise of powers wholly outside of and unknown to the Constitution," but is done in strict accordance with its letter and spirit. [illegible] Because of their rebellion, and as legally following their conquest by the Federal Government, Congress holds these rebel communities in the hollow of its hand, and may treat them as its rightful power may enable it to do. [illegible] First, it must "guarantee to each State a republican form of government," though every man, woman and child in either of them should be in favor of a monarchy or an aristocracy. And, in the second place, it may well be questioned, whether our Republican Congress comprehends the full meaning of that requirement, and clearly appreciates the obligation to see that it does not remain a dead letter on the face of the instrument. Nothing itself to the discharge of this duty, let Congress first determine rightly and righteously that other and fundamental question, "who constitute the State?" and then all else that is (politically) good, follows easily and smoothly.

The second limitation on the power of Congress to legislate for these "conquered provinces," is found in the Decalogue. Congress may enact no wicked laws. Its enactments must be founded in justice and righteousness. It may not oppress [illegible] nor allow them to be oppressed by rebel legislation, either by its own legislation, or tolerance of that of rebels. If it oppresses or allows loyal men to be oppressed, it is itself responsible for that which the rebels are permitted to do. [illegible] lawfully prevent, is himself responsible for that wrong. Nearly related to this proposition is the maxim *qui facit per alium, facit per se.*

These rebels, by their treason, have, as individuals, forfeited their individual rights, and, as communities, the rights pertaining to them as political organizations called States. In all their attributes, individual and municipal, they lie prostrate at the feet of the National Government. The only word it belongs to them to "take between their lips" is "mercy." If their lives be spared to individuals, and sooner or later their communities be reorganized as States, they, in either case, take nothing—absolutely nothing of right. "It is all of grace,"—all of pure, unmixed magnanimity. How much may be granted is wholly in the discretion of Congress. And in exercising a wise discretion, it is the bounden duty of Congress to provide well for the future peace and safety of the country. It should see to it, that these communities derive no increase of power from their treason. As a just penalty for that treason, and for the sake of the future safety of the country, it should even grant them less than their former power.

The loyal, however poor, whether white or black, should be protected and rewarded. And inasmuch as the easiest and cheapest, as well as most just, mode of protecting them, is to enable them to protect themselves, the new State Governments should be placed in their hands and such conditions as would most surely enable them to retain power. Congress will deserve, and receive the censures of mankind if it fails to extend this measure of justice and safety to the true men of the South. Just think, all history fails to furnish an instance of a victorious nation placing its faithful allies under the heel of its and their enemies. Moreover these loyal people should be likewise rewarded individually. The Government owns millions of acres of land in some of these States. Texas likewise holds many millions of acres. On the annexation, to perfect our title to extend its boundary from the [illegible] to the Rio Grande, and thereby, really, though not avowedly, to spread slavery, we waged war with Mexico, at the cost of thousands of lives and millions of treasure. We then paid Mexico ten or twenty millions of dollars for peace and a boundary, and Texas ten millions. To the unfounded title thus acquired, we have, of late added the title acquired by conquest. Except in the manifestations of mercy, Congress declines to confiscate the estates of individual rebels, let it at least do the cause of loyalty the justice to confiscate the public lands of this most treacherous and ungrateful of States. It will then have choice lands in abundance in the State, out of which to reward its loyal men, whether white or black, with free homesteads. To the negroes especially, whom the malignant rebels are resolved, if in their power, to make homeless vagrants, let this reward be due. Let Congress see to it, that it allow not the golden opportunity to escape. B.

Spirit of the German-American Press.

The following first appeared in the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, and has been copied by a number of our German contemporaries:

"The day before his assassination, President Lincoln was about taking a ride with his family, when Johnson was announced. After an interview of two hours, Lincoln made the following remark: 'The miserable man! what difficulties will he not throw in my way, during my second term of office.'"

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, of the 14th, contains the following vigorous article, entitled "No Universal Amnesty":

"We are most decidedly opposed to any such proceeding. We may be as magnanimous and [illegible] of the ex-rebels as we please, but the [illegible] of the country, and especially the Southern [illegible] of the country, demands that the third section of the amendment, which disqualifies those from holding office who perjured themselves in violating the oath they had taken to support the Constitution of the United States, should be carried out to the letter. When Lee and Johnston surrendered their armies, the rebels stood trembling expecting confiscation and banishment, if not death itself, and ready to curse the men who had plunged them into rebellion, and brought them to disgrace and ruin. The Southerners well knew what the fate of the Southern Unionists would have been had their arms been successful. They would have deprived them forever of the right of suffrage, if they had not banished them from the Confederacy; hence, they were ready to submit to a similar fate themselves. At this juncture Johnson came to the helm, and when the rebels saw that, in [illegible]

IOWA ELECTION.

Official Returns.

COUNTIES.	1866. Sec'y of State. Wright	1866. Sec'y of State. Van Anda	1865. Governor. Stone	1865. Governor. Benton
Adair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allamakee	1,311	1,098	[illegible]	[illegible]
Appanoose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Audubon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Benton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black Hawk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bremer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buchanan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buena Vista	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calhoun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carroll	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cerro Gordo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cherokee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chickasaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clayton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crawford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dallas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dickinson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Emmet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fayette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Floyd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fremont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grundy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guthrie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hancock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hardin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harrison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Howard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Humboldt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jasper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kossuth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mahaska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitchell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muscatine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Brien	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Page	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palo Alto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pocahontas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pottawattamie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poweshiek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ringgold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sac	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Story	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taylor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Buren	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wapello	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winnebago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winneshiek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodbury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wright	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soldiers' vote	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	91,227	55,815	70,445	54,070

Wright's majority over Van Anda [illegible]
Wright's plurality [illegible]

CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Wilson	16,406	Warren	10,515
Wilson's majority			5,891

SECOND DISTRICT.

Price	18,927	Cook	11,848
Price's majority			7,079

THIRD DISTRICT.

Allison	15,479	Noble	10,470
Allison's majority			5,009

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Loughridge	18,493	Mackey	12,705
Loughridge's majority			5,788

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Dodge	14,296	Tuttle	[illegible]
Dodge's majority			4,369

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Hubbard	16,600	Thompson	3,931
Hubbard's majority			6,679

[NOTE.—Several hundred votes cast for E. D. Wright, though unquestionably intended for Ed. Wright, having been thrown out by the Board of Canvassers, the aggregate majority for Secretary of State does not [illegible] represent the average Republican majority on the State ticket. Rankin, for Treasurer, had [illegible]; Elliott, for Auditor, 36,065; Carpenter, for Register, [illegible]; Bissell, for Attorney General, [illegible]; Stiles, for Supreme Court Reporter, [illegible]; Linderman, for Clerk of Supreme Court, 36,067.—*State Register.*

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Official Vote.

The following is the vote for Comptroller of the Treasury, the only State officer chosen at the recent election in Maryland, together with the vote cast, and the registered vote of 1866 in nearly all the counties:

COUNTIES.	Brown (U.)	Leonard (D.)	Townsend (I.D.)	Vote Cast	Registered Vote
Allegany	3,410	2,398		5,703	5,914
Anne Arundel	[illegible]	1,519		[illegible]	2,037
Baltimore City	7,474	8,459		15,920	24,346
Baltimore Co.	2,619	3,669	9	6,630	7,899
Calvert	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caroline	[illegible]	856	75	1,330	1,507
Carroll	2,190	1,994		4,184	4,561
Cecil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charles	[illegible]	[illegible]	188	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dorchester	612	1,405		[illegible]	[illegible]
Frederick	3,744	3,081		6,730	7,724
Harford	1,156	1,900		3,150	3,555
Howard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kent	[illegible]	1,071	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prince George's	[illegible]	[illegible]	344	[illegible]	2,127
Queen Anne's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Mary's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Somerset	687	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Talbot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	3,041	2,521		[illegible]	[illegible]
Worcester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	37,134	40,056	1,649	67,229	78,949
		37,134			

Majority for Leonard, 12,922.

The following is the aggregate Republican and Democratic vote in the several Congressional Districts:

Districts.	Republican.	Democratic.
First	4,077	11,739
Second	5,085	7,368
Third	4,866	8,348
Fourth	11,023	8,286
Fifth	2,330	6,266
	27,381	43,519
		27,381

Democratic majority 15,168

FATAL AFFRAY.

A Disloyal County in West Virginia.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, November 23.]

A terrible affair happened at Union, the county seat of Monroe County, in this State, on Friday, the 16th instant, in which a man named Shirer was shot (it is believed fatally) by Colonel Cyrus Newlin, Prosecuting Attorney of that county. The circumstances are detailed as follows:

Mr. Newlin was met in the County Clerk's office by Mr. Shirer, who called him names of the worst possible description. Mr. Newlin did not answer, but left the office and walked to his hotel, whither he was followed by Mr. Shirer, who renewed his insults. Mr. Newlin still did not rejoin till Shirer had insulted himself and his mother in the grossest possible manner. Mr. Newlin then arose from his chair where he was sitting and warned S. not to repeat the language uttered, at the same time laying his hand on a pistol which he carried about his person. Shirer told him to shoot and be damned, that he was not afraid, at the same time rushing upon Mr. Newlin, who drew his pistol and fired, cutting off Shirer's thumb. They clinched and Mr. Newlin fired again, the ball penetrating Shirer's left breast, and knocked him down with the butt of the pistol. Colonel Newlin was instantly surrounded by a mob, who insisted on lynching him on the spot, but through the interposition of some of the more respectable citizens he was rescued and lodged in jail, from which it was with difficulty the mob was prevented taking him by force.

To a proper appreciation of these circumstances, it is necessary to state that Colonel Newlin is a Union man of the clearest grit, lately from a Northern State, and lately, we believe, of the Union army. His trial is set for the next term of the Circuit Court. The affair has created an intense excitement among the Union men of the adjoining counties, and [illegible] of men on both sides [illegible] is apprehended nothing save the presence of a military force can prevent an outbreak. We are credibly informed that in that section of country the lives of loyal men are constantly in peril; that the Board of Supervisors of Monroe have had their lives threatened; that the Sheriff of the county has received notice not to visit certain portions of it to receive taxes, on pain of death, and that other occurrences of like character are frequently occurring.

The above poem fits the case of the "Democracy" very closely for electing a prize-fighting and illiterate blackleg to Congress.

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.

Great Excitement About the Expected Rising.

The Preparations for Attack and Defence—The British Authorities Thoroughly Acquainted with the Plans—The Time of Rising.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

DUBLIN, November 8.

FENIANISM REDIVIVUS.

For some months past the English Government and the loyal portion of the Irish people have been flattering themselves that Fenianism is dead. The wholesale arrests effected under the suspension of the "habeas corpus act," the destruction of the country, the suppression of the *Irish People*, and the punishment inflicted on the convicted Fenians—all these things were thought by the English Government to have had such a terrorizing effect on the disaffected masses that they would immediately repent, obtain absolution of a more profoundly anti-national priest hood, and accept the yoke of union, promising allegiance to their parental rulers. It had lulled itself into fancied security, and the Fenians were being looked upon, as before the arrests, as mythical beings, who, if they existed at all, merely uttered threats in regard to invasion against Canada, which they never intended to substantiate, but had forgotten all about Ireland and an attempt at rebellion there. But from this dream of security there has been an awakening. The Government finds it has been unable to kill the Irish sentiment and denationalize the Irish people, and finds that far from eradicating Fenianism it has strengthened it; that far from living out of danger, that danger is more imminent than ever.

TRAITORS IN THE CAMP.

Where is the man who has not his price? Who in this sordid age will talk of being incorruptible? and when was there ever a political organization, however noble in its aims, without a traitor—some venal, wretch, who for "filthy lucre" would not sell his companions? Probably nowhere has this traitorous faculty been more largely developed than in this unhappy country. Jimmy O'Brien in '48, and Pierre Nagle in '65, vied with one another in villainy; and, even now, in Ireland, there are O'Briens, Nagles, and even Castlereaghs, who, sacrificing all the nobler instincts of humanity at the altar of Mammon, scruple not to sell their country and their countrymen. I know not if James Stephens be a spy—I think not, many here assert he is; but I do know that *every plan and every action of the Fenian organization is made known to England;* and not only that, but that if she liked she could at this moment *lay her finger on every Fenian in Ireland.* You may ask me how is this, and why she does not arrest them. You may say England boasted of this knowledge months ago, and yet was palpably at fault. Even so, but since that time, within the last three weeks, the British authorities have been put in possession of information that, if Fenianism be treason, and if the punishment of treason be death, would consign one half the adult male population of the country to the gallows. Then why she does not do so I will afterward show. Permit me now to state a point. Some five weeks ago, a man came to this country, Sutton or Dutton, I can't say which, by name. He was said to be the accredited agent of Stephens here, and vested by him with full power; entrusted by him with all the secrets of the organization. This man has been bought, and is at this moment doing the work not for which he may have been sent here by James Stephens to do, but that for which he is paid by the British Government.

A CHANGE OF PLAN.

England has discovered that a revolution cannot be stifled. She tried that plan by suspending the "Act," as I said, and found it inefficacious. Now she has determined to let the storm come and try to weather it, to let the Fenians rise and fight it out. Arrests are becoming less frequent, though the same vigilance is exercised as before, and all the attention is turned not to arresting a rebellion, but to suppressing it so soon as it shows itself. With this end, additional numbers of "cockney" detectives have been imported hither. These are distributed throughout the country, and scarcely a townland is there that has not its special. Dublin is full of them. Tipperary swarms with them. Kerry, Cork and Wexford, all the counties in Ireland, in fact, have their share of these obnoxious personages. This secret service force is under the general direction of Sir Thomas Larcom, of the Castle, and Colonel Lake, of the Constabulary, being at the head. Bi-weekly reports are made from each man to headquarters, and from these reports a monthly statement is sent in to the Irish Executive. Thus everything occurring in the country is known, almost as soon as it takes place, to the Government. On these reports the military force under Lord Strathnairn, formerly Sir Hugh Rose, is manipulated, weak points are strengthened, and strong ones made even more strong.

WHAT THE FENIANS ARE DOING.

As the first of January approaches the hopes of the Fenians are rising. They have no doubt but that Stephens will fulfil his promise of coming back to Ireland, and there is a rumor here that he is already on his way. Though the Government has undoubted facilities for procuring information as regards the working of Fenianism here, unfortunately, I am not so well situated. I can, through certain officials here, hear of the movements of the Government, but even though your correspondent I cannot find sufficient of the information from traitors. Their figure is rather too lofty for my exchequer. However, I can put you in possession of some few important facts. During the past week no less than 10,000 revolvers have been distributed through the Fenian circles in Ireland. These weapons have been in the city stored for some time, having been purchased by James Stephens from an *English manufacturing house.* This will probably explain his seeming reluctance to account for the money received from John Mitchell. Did he state he purchased all his money arms and munitions of war, he would, of course, be compelled to give some information as to how he bought them, and from whom. The "boys" in the different sections of the country are drilling and practising themselves in the use of the revolver and rifle. I am told that in the mountainous districts this is carried on extensively. The vacancies caused by the arrest of those under the suspension are said to be all filled. The carrying out of this resolution, under such fearful difficulties plainly denotes the indomitable energy of the Celtic race, and their determined resolution to meet their old enemy, if only Stephens keeps his word.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The various Barracks in and about Dublin are being put in a state of defence. The ordnance officers are hourly engaged in the work. The walls around them are being strengthened in many places, and flanking projections, with numerous loop-holes, commanding the various points from which an attack may be made, are being constructed. The jails are being similarly fortified, *chevaux de frise* are being put in every available place, and the guard in all cases is being doubled. These preparations are not confined to Dublin and its environs. Similar works are being carried out through the provinces. Tralee Barracks are being strengthened; Limerick the same way, and a large number of men are engaged in strengthening the old fortifications of Athlone Castle.

THE POLICE AND CONSTABULARY.

Preparations are not entirely confined to the military in the country. The Dublin Metropolitan police, about twelve hundred strong, are being put through a course of diligent training in the use of the cutlass and revolver. They may be seen daily drilling in the castle yard, and are really a fine body of men. The country constabulary have also got orders to perfect their drill. The forces will, of course, be brought into active contact with the enemy in case of a rising; but England need not depend on either departments of the police force for an excess of loyalty, as both are largely permeated with disaffection.

A RISING AND ITS RESULT.

Thus the Government and the Fenians anticipate a rising. What the result may be is hard to tell. Were I to write you my opinions, I would say a successful rebellion in Ireland at present is as impracticable as in 1798 or 1848. A large portion of the Irish people are undoubtedly opposed to an attempt, and say that if made it will prove a greater fiasco than the cabbage-garden movement of Smith O'Brien. Many think otherwise, and assert they have good reasons for thinking so. I have given you a statement of what England knows, what she is doing, and what she intends to do, and will leave your intelligent readers to judge for themselves. It is generally believed that the rising will take place here on Christmas eve, the 24th of December, and that the day celebrated as the natal day of a world's Savior will witness a last struggle for dear old Ireland's liberty.

THE SOUTH AND THE DEMOCRACY.

The Dead Copperhead Carcass Unmercifully Kicked—Remarkable Article from the Mobile Tribune.

The Mobile *Tribune* takes up the cudgel, and thus unmercifully belabors the party which only a few weeks since it fondly hoped would restore the rebellion to power:

[illegible]

Those old Southern politicians and conspirators, holding to the doctrine of Divine Right, believe that they were born to rule, and it is not to be denied that they have had a large experience in governing the people of the South, and also of the North. They look upon the United States as their domain, and would come into power again with the same feeling that the King of Hanover might be supposed to experience, should he again take possession of his lost throne.

"So long as a constitutional barrier is not opposed to the internal ambition of these Southern barons and politicians, so long as there still remains a hope that they may again attain to power, so long there will be no peace in the South, and so long will the people follow the advice of their former rulers.

"Then no universal amnesty even for the exchange of universal suffrage."

The Illinois *Staats Zeitung* of the 20th contains but two editorial articles: one on the Chicago *Times'* article again, and another on the malignant cant that is accomplished in the late German war.

The New York *Abendzeitung* of the 23d instant is bitterly opposed to the Greeley absurdity of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage.

[illegible] but the party in power [illegible] In no other way can we account for the [illegible] pretensions of Fernando Wood, elect to Congress, who, with the [illegible] who is called a "higher intellectual Seymour" [illegible] to become [illegible] what he is [illegible]

The Democratic party proceeds to take care of itself, without regard to the South, which, as it appears, cannot now give it any possible help. We must do the best we can for ourselves—Radical Democrats are proposing to leave Mr. Johnson to "boss" President Johnson, and fight by itself for the spoils—for it thinks, he is "no Democrat," and of course it cannot go nowhere with him. Let him take care of the truth, which is not a merchantable party commodity. We shall take care of ourselves without reference to him or to the South. So we go for the right, finding whether it is a rule of not.

This is about what the Democratic party is saying. Let it go its way. We owe nothing to it, except a vast amount of Radical unkindness which it stimulated and made active and unreasonable.

Let us say another word. We are not entirely unaware of what that party is saying. It is that [illegible] the Radical party—we do not mean the extremes of it—rather than rely on the Democratic party, which seems to us to be trimming its sails to any breeze which may help to carry it to some point where it can lay it with the best [illegible] and profitable. We are sorry to say this, but one must tell what there is of truth within him when he feels obliged to speak.

In a preface to this interesting article, the *Tribune* reiterates an assertion made some days before, that it is willing to accept "impartial suffrage" as a basis of reconstruction.

Progressing Backwards.

The New York *Advertiser*, which is an old fogy, conservative journal, intensely anxious for the restoration of "our dear Southern brethren" to a participation in the Government, is yet not pleased with the temper and spirit indicated by the reconstructed rebels. It says:

"Many of the Southern Judges have hastened to pronounce the Civil Rights Bill unconstitutional, and so rendered that measure virtually a dead letter so far as the South is concerned. Notwithstanding President Johnson removed the Southern Governors chosen during the war period and completely overturned and ignored the State Governments in his plan of reconstruction, the Supreme Court of Mississippi has recently decided that the State never lost its organization by reason of secession or war, but that it was *de facto* not only *de facto* but *de jure* a State, and that the functions of the Government were rightly and constitutionally exercised by those who exercised executive, legislative and judicial functions during that time, within the State. In other words, the 'Eagle State' repudiates the President's plan of reconstruction. The Southern authorities stand by him when they think it is for their interest to do so, but 'go back' on the Executive when his plan does not harmonize with their purposes. Georgia has propose to elevate to the gubernatorial chair Governor Brown, who was removed from that position by the President. A Tennessee Judge has decided that a representative body of that State is not the Legislature, whose enactments are of not binding. Judge Long, of [illegible] a charge to the Grand Jury, says: 'the time is not far distant when the chief of America will prefer to be governed chiefly with a glittering then the sword [illegible] rather than by the authors of the Civil Rights Bill.'

"These and other indications of the temper and spirit do not strengthen the hands of those who claim that our erring brethren are thoroughly reconstructed, and may at once be restored to place and power without suffering any punishments or giving any guarantees for the future."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Meeting of Prince Charles and the Sultan.

[Turkish Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

In the midst of one of the most terrible and long-continued storms which has occurred in Constantinople for twenty years, the Porte was informed that Prince Charles had left Bucharest, and was on his way to this city. One of the Sultan's steamers was sent at once to Varna to meet him. It was driven back into the Bosphorus, and awaited there a day, but finally received peremptory orders to go on, storm or not. The order was obeyed and the steamer met the Prince at midnight (is not this ominous?) at Varna. He embarked at once and arrived here yesterday morning. He went at once to the beautiful little palace at the Sweet Waters of Asia, where he is to be entertained at the Sultan's expense.

An hour was allowed him to make his toilet, and he was then taken to the Sultan's palace, where he was received by the Grand Vizier and introduced by him to the Sultan. The Sultan was in full costume, and the Prince wore the uniform of a *Prussian* General.

The Prince informed the Sultan that he had come to tender homage to him as Suzerain. The reply of the Sultan, as reported in the papers to-day, is too rich to be lost. He assured the Prince that he was highly delighted that the Roumanians had shown such good sense in the choice of a Hospodar. He complimented the King of Prussia, saying that he knew him to be very much like himself, actuated by equally high motives, and he exhorted the Prince to take him and the King of Prussia as his models, to rule his people as they did theirs—with benevolence, and unselfish solicitude for their interests. After the conclusion of these ceremonies, the Prince and his suite were invited into a back room and treated to a lunch.

They then visited the Porte, where they were received with carefully measured out honor. When the Pasha of Egypt made a similar visit, the Grand Vizier met him at the door; but Prince Charles was met by this official a dozen steps inside the door, etc.; all these things having been formally discussed and decided upon beforehand, as part of the treaty. He remained there to receive the Ministers until evening, when he was treated to pipes and coffee, and sent back to his palace. Thus ends the Roumanian difficulty, which bid fair a few months ago to cause a war, and which would have ended very differently if there had been peace instead of war in Europe.

No doubt Bismark planned this little episode, and it has thus far succeeded as well as his more important game in Germany. It has been a hard pill for the Turks to swallow, and Russia seems to be as little pleased with it as Turkey.

A BOLD FEAT.

Narrow Escape from Going Over Niagara Falls—Vessel and Crew Saved by the Presence of Mind of Her Captain.

[From the Buffalo Express, November 24.]

A painfully intense excitement was experienced by hundreds of people living along Niagara River, on Tuesday afternoon, at the sight of a vessel with three men on board, being rapidly borne down the current toward the Falls, without any apparent possibility of rescue from the shore. The facts are as follows:

As a small Canadian trading schooner, the Whip, Captain J. T. Young, was being towed out of Chippewa Harbor by the tug Buffalo, the line by which she was attached to the tug was broken by the strength of the current and she was carried swiftly down toward the rapids above the Falls. The captain and two men on board saw, at once that they were in imminent danger, having neither anchor nor small boat, and being in such a position that no one dared attempt their rescue from the shore. By this time hundreds of people were gathering along the banks, expecting nothing else than certain destruction to the vessel and her crew; but when within a couple of hundred yards of the commencement of the rapids, the cool head of the Captain conceived an idea which saved the lives of the whole party as well as the vessel. There was quite a gale blowing up the river at the time, and the master, with the aid of the two men, seeing all other relief out of the question, ordered all sail hoisted and sailed out of the very jaws of death, against the powerful current of the river, absolutely landing soon after at Hog Island, in safety, having gone further down the Niagara River than any other man ever did in a boat, and escape. The admiration and relief of the people along the river banks, upon the execution of the Captain's plan, found vent in frequent cheers, when it became apparent that his efforts would prove successful.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Total Destruction of a Melodeon Factory—Five Hundred Melodeons Destroyed.

[From the New Haven (Ct.) Palladium, Nov. 24.]

At about half-past eleven o'clock last night a fire broke out in B. Schoninger's Melodeon Company Factory, in Kimberly avenue. It was first discovered by the watchman, who aroused the engineer. The heat was so intense that they were unable to attempt to extinguish the fire, so they endeavored to remove as much of the property as was possible. They only succeeded in saving three or four of the instruments and the safe and books. All the workmen's tools were destroyed. A large amount of lumber belonging to the Company, and stored in an adjacent yard, was also consumed. The building was entirely of wood, no brick being used in its construction, and consequently burned with great rapidity. [illegible] but their efforts were in vain. The fire originated in the kiln, where the wood used in the construction of the instruments was dried. The loss is heavy. The building and its contents were insured in several companies. There was no water within half a mile of the factory. Steamer No. 1 endeavored to force water through their hose-pipe from the hydrant at the corner of Howard avenue and Putnam street, a distance of three thousand feet, but the weight of the stream burst the hose. They finally succeeded in getting water through the hose the greatest distance that water was ever forced by a fire engine. The loss is estimated to be between $40,000 and $50,000. Insured for $30,000.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Bloody Work in Clay and Platte Counties—Two Brothers Fatally Shot—The Pursuit and Revenge.

[From the Leavenworth Bulletin, 21st inst.]

From Mr. Moran, of Platte City, we have learned a few particulars of a most bloody affair that has recently transpired in Clay and Platte counties. It appears that a quarrel had long existed between a man named Elgin, keeper of an inn at Missouri City, and the Titus brothers, five in number, residing near Platte City. The Titus brothers were in Missouri City on Monday last, when a violent altercation took place between them and Elgin, in which the latter shot and killed two of the brothers, and succeeded in making his escape, and in reaching the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Wm. Tatman, a few miles from Platte City. But the avengers were on the trail, and during the following night traced him to his hiding place, and surrounded the house. Elgin broke from the house and attempted to evade his pursuers, but they were too many and too good shots to permit that. He was killed by a ball in the back while fleeing, and about two hundred yards from the house.

The surviving Titus brothers surrendered themselves to the hands of the law, and are now in the custody of the Sheriff at Platte City. It is asserted that the pursuers of Elgin had a writ for him, issued in Clay and renewed in Platte County.

It is difficult to say who were the aggressors in the affray at Missouri City, the friends of both parties laying the blame upon the other.

Sheriffs in Illinois.

The following table presents the names and political complexion of the Sheriffs recently elected in Illinois:

County	Sheriff
Adams	Henry C. Craig (Dem.)
Alexander	Joel G. Morgan (Dem.)
Bond	John Fisher (Rep.)
Boone	E. O. Gilman (Rep.)
Brown	Granville C. [illegible]
Bureau	John Johnson (Rep.)
Calhoun	[illegible]
Carroll	[illegible]
Cass	[illegible]
Champaign	[illegible]
Christian	[illegible]
Clark	[illegible]
Clay	[illegible]
Clinton	[illegible]
Coles	[illegible]
Cook	[illegible]
Crawford	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]
DeKalb	[illegible]
DeWitt	[illegible]
Douglas	[illegible]
DuPage	[illegible]
Edgar	[illegible]
Edwards	Joseph H. Magee (Rep.)
Effingham	Caswell Perkins (Dem.)
Fayette	William Gillespie (Dem.)
Ford	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]
Gallatin	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]
Grundy	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]
Hancock	[illegible]
Hardin	[illegible]
Henderson	William Burger (Rep.)
Henry	[illegible]
Iroquois	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]
Jasper	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]
Jersey	[illegible]
Jo Daviess	[illegible]
Johnson	[illegible]
Kane	[illegible]
Kankakee	[illegible]
Kendall	[illegible]
Knox	[illegible]
Lake	[illegible]
LaSalle	[illegible]
Lawrence	[illegible]
Lee	[illegible]
Livingston	[illegible]
Logan	[illegible]
Macon	[illegible]
Macoupin	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]
Marion	[illegible]
Marshall	[illegible]
Mason	[illegible]
Massac	[illegible]
McDonough	[illegible]
McHenry	[illegible]
McLean	[illegible]
Menard	[illegible]
Mercer	[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]
Morgan	[illegible]
Moultrie	[illegible]
Ogle	[illegible]
Peoria	Frank Hitchcock (Rep.)
Perry	J. Carroll Harris (Dem.)
Piatt	George T. Miller (Rep.)
Pike	[illegible]
Pope	[illegible]
Pulaski	[illegible]
Putnam	[illegible]
Randolph	[illegible]
Richland	Archibald Spring (Dem.)
Rock Island	John Poole (Rep.)
Saline	[illegible]
Sangamon	[illegible]
Schuyler	[illegible]
Scott	[illegible]
Shelby	[illegible]
Stark	[illegible]
St. Clair	[illegible]
Stephenson	[illegible]
Tazewell	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]
Vermilion	[illegible]
Wabash	Wm. M. McDowell (Dem.)
Warren	Wm. M. Armstrong (Rep.)
Washington	Wm. A. Clayton (Rep.)
Wayne	[illegible]
White	[illegible]
Whiteside	Lucius A. Lincoln (Rep.)
Will	George Strabbee (Rep.)
Williamson	George W. Sisney (Rep.)
Winnebago	[illegible]
Woodford	W. M. Bullock (Dem.)

This shows 67 Republicans to 35 Democrats. In four or five cases the elections will probably be contested. In Alexander, [illegible] and Tazewell, the contest is said to be certain.

A Disgusted Sprig of Chivalry.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

FORTRESS MONROE, November 21.

Each day continues to bring numerous visitors to Jeff. Davis. Among the latest reported arrivals are ex-Commissioner Robert Ould and a niece of the State prisoner. It is a noticeable, though hardly to be considered a curious, fact that most of his visitors still speak of him as President Davis. Occasionally, however, the use of this titular relic of Confederate times calls out a sharp, as well as an unexpected and amusing, retort. An instance occurred this morning, which I will relate:

"I wish to see President Davis," asked a new arrival of a volunteer officer whose office is outside the post. "Will you be kind enough to show me where to apply for permission to see him?"

"There is no such person here, sir," answered the officer "as President Davis."

"Is it possible," rejoined the stranger, "I have come a long way to see him."

"Well, sir, you will find no such person here now," was the grave response.

"Has he been released on bail?"

"No."

"Paroled?"

"No."

"Pardoned?"

"No."

"He's not dead, I hope," and this last question was most hesitatingly put and with a most anxious look on the stranger's countenance.

"Not that I'm aware of," was the calm and unfeeling response.

"I can't understand you. I beg you will make yourself intelligible," implored rather than demanded the stranger.

"I will do so," replied the officer, and a gleam of hope began to light up the stranger's face. "There is a man named Jefferson Davis, a Government prisoner, confined in the fort. You can see him by going"—

"Thank you, sir. You need go no further. I will make my remaining inquiries elsewhere," and he strode away with an injured air, giving the officer a parting look that would have accomplished his immediate demolition if such power lay in looks.

PERSONAL.

A decidedly interesting game of base ball was expected to come off yesterday at Brooklyn, N. Y., when nine Free and Accepted Masons of New York were to play an equal number of Masons from Brooklyn for the benefit of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund of the State of New York. The fun of the thing consists in the fact that not one of the eighteen knew anything whatever of the game. Some of them are very old, some very fat, some very lazy and all very green, but all enthusiastic Masons. A fee of twenty-five cents was charged spectators.

The will of the late Senator Wright, who died at his residence in Newark, New Jersey, on the 1st inst., has been admitted to probate in the Surrogate's office of Essex County. The entire value of the estate was sworn to at $1,000,000, of which $600,000 are in real estate, and $400,000 in personal property. One thousand dollars are devised to the "House of Prayer," and the balance to the family of deceased. The homestead and adjoining property on Park-place is given to the widow for her use during her lifetime, and after her death goes to her children. The sum of [illegible] is given to his grandson, and $10,000 to his granddaughter, children of his daughter in Russia, Mrs. Gavers, and a like sum respectively to the son and daughter of Colonel E. H. Wright, his only son. The balance of the property is to be equally divided between the widow, son and daughter. [illegible] of the [illegible] for her sole use. Provision is made, in case of the death of any one of the legatees, for dividing their share among the survivors of the legal representatives. The will is dated February 17, 1864, and attached to it, when admitted to probate, were Government stamps to the value of $500.

Robinson, the circus rider, being a Kentuckian his friends propose to give him a plate.

Hilliard, of Worcester, has a commission to paint the late lamented Lincoln, for the Massachusetts State House.

Rev. Isaac Craw, of Kelloggsville, Cayuga County, New York, has celebrated his one hundredth birthday. He voted for Washington for President, and has been a Baptist preacher for more than eighty years.

It is said that a drama, founded on the "Maid's Tragedy," of Beaumont and Fletcher, has been written for Matilda Heron.

Madame Anna Bishop is giving concerts in Hong Kong. She sings the ballads of the country in broken China.

Blot's pupils in Cincinnati have asked him to give another course in cooking. This movement is clearly instigated by the beaux in the market.

A disloyal sheet in Virginia favors the presidential aspirations of H. G., "because he was an influential 'original secessionist.'"

One of the objects which excited the most curiosity in the recent exhibition at Toledo was a complete edition of "Don Quixote," printed in microscopic characters, on fifty-four quarto papers.

At the Baltimore Masonic celebration the Grand Master wore the Masonic apron embroidered by the ladies of General Lafayette's family for General Washington.

How Tobacco is Consumed in Europe.

In the city of Hamburg, Germany, the manufacture of tobacco gives employment to more than 10,000 persons, who turn out 150,000,000 cigars a year, valued at $2,000,000. From Havana and Manilla, Hamburg imports 18,000,000 cigars a year, making an aggregate, including its own production, of 168,000,000 cigars, 122,000,000 of which are exported, leaving 15,000,000 for home consumption—allowing 40,000 cigars a day to an adult male population of 45,000.

In England, with a population of 21,000,000 in 1821, the consumption of tobacco was 15,598,152 pounds, an average of twelve ounces per head for the entire population. In 1831, with a population of 24,410,429, the consumption reached 19,533,841 pounds, or thirteen ounces per head; in 1841, population 27,019,672, consumption 22,309,360 pounds, or thirteen and a half ounces per head; and 1851, population 27,452,262, consumption was 28,062,841 pounds, or sixteen ounces of tobacco per head, showing a steady increase.

In France the consumption of tobacco is eighteen and a half ounces per head, nearly half of which is snuffed; in Denmark, in 1848, it was seventy ounces per head; and in Belgium it averages about seventy-three and a half ounces per head.

A letter from Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa, relates that the death of Quow Daddy, King of Aquapim, about the end of June, was the signal for the sacrifice of thirty-five or forty victims, persons connected with his household. The British authorities who govern the coast, were warned by the Basle missionaries that such sacrifices would be made unless they interfered, but their warnings were unheeded. Several of the intended victims fled to the residence of the missionaries and were protected; others, who were smuggled to Accra for better protection, were discovered and killed.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[illegible]

[From the Knoxville (Iowa) Republican.]

[illegible]

[From the Hastings (Mich.) Banner.]

[illegible]

[From the Hastings Independent.]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—To one who would keep himself posted in the passing events of the day, who would make himself acquainted with the various changes and advances in arts and sciences, and in the current of events of the day, the CHICAGO TRIBUNE is an absolute necessity. It is one of the great newspapers of the world; [illegible]

[From the Kendallville (Ind.) Journal.]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—It is well for the common people to read and inform themselves much more than they do, and it would probably be [illegible]

[From the Whiteside Sentinel, Nov. 22.]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—The prospectus of this influential and leading journal of the Northwest [illegible]

FROM THE PACIFIC.

The News from California, Arizona and Montana.

From our California and Honolulu files, from October 1 to November 1, we gather the following items of interest:

PERSONAL.

Stephen H. Phillips, former Attorney General of Massachusetts, under the administration of Governor Andrew, had arrived at Honolulu and entered upon his commission from the King as Attorney General of the Kingdom.

POLITICAL.

Charles E. DeLong has been chosen President of the Union State Central Committee of Nevada. He is a candidate in opposition to General Nye for the United States Senate.

A SPIRITUALIST IN TROUBLE.

Rev. Benjamin Todd, a noted spiritualist and president of the National Convention of Spiritualists held at Chicago two years ago, has been [illegible] by the San Francisco *Bulletin* [illegible]

THE CHINA STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

VOLCANIC.

The volcano of Kilauea, in Hawaii, has commenced an eruption. A letter says:

"Along the western, northern and eastern walls the action was grand and awful. Just at the foot of the pali which leads down into the crater, an affluent flowed in [illegible] continuous torrents, or rather a broad lava bridges, while on the right and left, far [illegible] to extent, all was an open interior pool. Whether the mural walls of the crater will long stand the immense lateral pressure, or so to allow the lava to fill the cauldron, [illegible]"

FENIAN CONVENTION.

A Fenian State Convention was held at San Francisco October 18, 19 and 20. Officers were chosen, and after a long debate a resolution was adopted to endorse the Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood, as adopted at Philadelphia, and reaffirmed at Pittsburgh, and recently at Troy, and the officers elected under it—being an endorsement of the Roberts policy.

FRUIT QUOTATIONS.

The following are quotations of fruit in San Francisco: "Apples, 75 cents to $1.75 per box; pears, 75 cents to $2.50 per box; plums, 15 cents to 18 cents per pound; quinces, $1.50 to 1.50 per box; grapes, 4 cents to 5 cents per pound; strawberries, 15 cents to 20 cents per pound; oranges, $3.50 per hundred; lemons, $2.50 per hundred; limes, $2.50 to $4.00 per hundred."

ROBBERY OF A PAYMASTER.

The Idaho *Statesman* of October 9 gives the following details of the robbery of the United States Paymaster at Fort Boise:

[illegible]

CALIFORNIA AND UTAH.

[illegible]

THE ARIZONA ELECTION.

A letter from Arizona, published in the Alta California October 5, gives the following details of the Arizona election:

[illegible]

OWNERSHIP WITHOUT TITLE.

An Interesting Land Suit—Can a Devise, Not being Legal Ownership—Technicalities.

[illegible]

The Clover Murder.

[illegible]

The Propeller Ashtabula.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

[illegible]

In a preface to this interesting article, the Tribune reiterates an assertion made some days before, that it is willing to accept "impartial suffrage" as a basis of reconstruction.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Meeting of Prince Charles and the Sultan.

[Turkish Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

In the midst of one of the most terrible and long-continued storms which has occurred in Constantinople for twenty years, the Porte was informed that Prince Charles had left Bucharest, and was on his way to this city. One of the Sultan's steamers was sent at once to Varna to meet him. It was driven back into the Bosphorus, and waited there a day, but finally received peremptory orders to go on. ... The order was obeyed and the steamer met the Prince at midnight (is not this ominous?) at Varna. He embarked at once and arrived here yesterday morning. He went at once to the beautiful little palace at the Sweet Waters of Asia, where he is to be entertained at the Sultan's expense.

An hour was allowed him to make his toilet, and he was then taken to the Sultan's palace, where he was received by the Grand Vizier and introduced by him to the Sultan. The Sultan was in full costume, and the Prince wore the uniform of a *Prussian* General.

The Prince informed the Sultan that he had come to tender homage to him as Suzerain. The reply of the Sultan, as reported in the papers to-day, is too rich to be lost. He assured the Prince that he was highly delighted that the Roumanians had shown such good taste in the choice of a Hospodar. He complimented the King of Prussia, saying that he knew him to be very much like himself, actuated by equally high motives, and he exhorted the Prince to take him and the King of Prussia as his models, to rule his people as they did theirs—with benevolence, and unselfish solicitude for their interests. After the conclusion of these ceremonies, the Prince and his suite were invited into a back room and treated to a lunch.

They then visited the Porte, where they were received with carefully measured courtesy. When the Pasha of Egypt made a similar visit, the Grand Vizier met him at the door; but Prince Charles was met by an official a dozen steps inside the door; ... all these things having been formally ... and decided upon beforehand, as part of the treaty. He remained there to receive the Ministers until evening, when he was treated to pipes and coffee, and sent back to his palace. Thus ends the Roumanian difficulty, ...

A BOLD FEAT.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Sheriffs in Illinois.

The following table presents the names and political complexion of the Sheriffs recently elected in Illinois:

This shows 67 Republicans to ... Democrats. In four or five cases the election will probably be contested. In Alexander, Fulton and Tazewell, the contest is said to be certain.

A Disgusted Sprig of Chivalry.

"I wish to see President Davis," asked a new arrival of a volunteer officer whose office is outside the post. "Will you be kind enough to show me where to apply for permission to see him?"

"There is no such person here, sir," answered the officer, "as President Davis."

"Is it possible," rejoined the stranger, "I have come a long way to see him."

"Well, sir, you will find no such person here now," was the grave response.

"Has he been released on bail?"

"No."

"Paroled?"

"No."

"Pardoned?"

"No."

"He's not dead, I hope," and this last question was most hesitatingly put and with a most anxious look on the stranger's countenance.

"Not that I'm aware of," was the cool and unfeeling response.

"I can't understand you. I beg you will make yourself intelligible," implored rather than demanded the stranger.

"I will do so," replied the officer, and a gleam of hope began to light up the stranger's face. "There is a man named Jefferson Davis, a Government prisoner, confined in the fort. You can see him by going"—

"Thank you, sir. You need go no further. I will make my remaining inquiries elsewhere," and he strode away with an intense ... would have accomplished his immediate demolition if such power lay in looks.

PERSONAL.

How Tobacco is Consumed in Europe.

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In France the consumption of tobacco is eighteen and a half ounces per head, nearly half of which is snuffed; in Denmark, in 1838, it was seventy ounces per head; and in Belgium it averages about seventy-three and a half ounces per head.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

The News from California, Arizona and Montana.

OWNERSHIP WITHOUT TITLE.

An Interesting Land Suit—Can a Man Devise, Not being Legal Owner?—Technicalities.

The Cicero Murder.

The Propeller Ashore.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, November 26, 1866.

The following is an exhibit of the business of the United States Sub-Treasury for the week ending Saturday, November 24:

New York Stock Market.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, November 26, 1866.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past forty-eight hours:

LATER.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

Hogs in Louisville.

Baltimore Provision Market.—Nov. 23.

Philadelphia Provision Market—November 23.

Philadelphia Flour Market—November 23.

Seeds in Baltimore—November 23.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

Memoranda.

New Publications.

NEW VOLUME OF LANGE'S COMMENTARY.

LANGE ON ACTS.

A UNIVERSAL LIBRARY AND VALUABLE PRESENT.

The New American Cyclopædia.

A POPULAR DICTIONARY OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

Edited by GEORGE RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA.

An Indispensable Work for Every Merchant, Farmer or Mechanic.

A COMPLETE DIRECTORY OF INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR.

THE AMERICAN

ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA,

AND

Register of Important Events for the Year.

FIVE VOLUMES NOW READY.

For sale by S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Booksellers, 39 and 41 Lake-st.

THE NOVEL OF THE YEAR IS NOW READY.

Just published by SHELDON & CO., N. Y., and for sale by S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,

"SUNNYBANK,"

BY MARION HARLAND,

Author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," "Miriam," "Husbands and Homes," &c., &c.

1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price $1.75.

Also, Now Ready, New Editions of "ALONE," "HIDDEN PATH," "MOSS SIDE," "NEMESIS," "MIRIAM," "HUSBANDS & HOMES," "RUBY'S HUSBAND."

All by the same Author.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 39 and 41 Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

CAUTION.—To Purchasers and Dealers in the Celebrated WATER-PROOF AND COLD-PROOF

ARCTIC GAITER SHOES,

Patented by T. C. Wales, of Boston.

Business Cards.

COMMISSION HOUSE OF REDMOND & CO.

GEST, HATTEN & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Merchants,

No. 50 McGaa-st.,

DENVER, COLORADO.

Special Notices.

Shattered Constitutions

Professor Dr. Rosenberg.

Dr. Burroughs.

Dr. Bigelow.

For Non-Retention

Dr. Louis Sangar.

Enfeebled and Delicate

Your Destiny.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Dr. Thomson.

Spermatorrhœa.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Take No More Unpleasant

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The Glory of Man is Strength.

Magic Ruffle.

WASHES WELL! WEARS WELL

The Genuine Magic Ruffle!

To Packers.

IMPORTANT TO

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS.

W. C. ALBERGER, Buffalo, N. Y.

Medical.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER from KIDNEY DISEASE, GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, GONORRHŒA, &c., when

SMOLANDER'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Will cure you permanently.

Ladies Should Use It.

Price only One Dollar. Sold by H. SCOVIL, Agent for Chicago and vicinity.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Tribune's Prospectus.

1867 **Prospectus** 1867

OF THE

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS,

DEVOTED TO

NEWS, COMMERCE, POLITICS,

Agriculture, Manufactures, Literature and Science.

THE BEST NEWSPAPER,

THE BEST POLITICAL PAPER,

THE BEST COMMERCIAL PAPER,

THE MOST VALUABLE FAMILY PAPER,

THE LARGEST PAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

It Publishes More Telegraphic News, better Market Reports, more Interesting News, and a Greater Variety of Reliable and Useful Information than any other Paper in America.

Equal Rights and Exact Justice to All Men!

A FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER.

THE CONTENTS OF EACH EDITION OF THE TRIBUNE EMBRACE,

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

Daily, per annum, $12.00; Tri-Weekly, per annum, $6.00

Weekly, per annum, $2.00.

FRACTIONAL PARTS OF THE YEAR AT THE SAME RATES.

Persons remitting and ordering five or more copies of either the TRI-WEEKLY or WEEKLY editions, may retain ten per cent. of the subscription price as a commission.

Money, by Draft, Express, Money Orders, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

City Notices

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A PORTION OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWERAGE BRICKS.

AN ORDINANCE to authorize Thomas Wilcox & Co. to lay down and operate a railroad track on Baker-street.

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING NORTH MARKET STREET, FROM ERIE STREET TO DIVISION STREET.

Proposals.

TO ARCHITECTS.

Legal.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of

ISAAC CRATER, DECEASED,

WHEREAS, Samuel J. Walker, of the city of Covington, State of Kentucky, ...

Notice to Tax Payers.

NOTICE.—To the Tax Payers of the City of Chicago:

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

BOSTON.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Wanted Agents.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE Gold Medal Sewing Machine

Medical.

MANHOOD.

Vegetative Powers of Life

Pallid Hue, the Lack Lustre Eye, and Emaciated Form,

Show its Baneful Influence.

CONSUMPTION

Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise,

Thoughts are Turned Inwards

UPON THEMSELVES.

IF THE PATIENT BE A FEMALE,

NATURE

IS TO

Show Her Saving Power

WITH THE BLOOM OF HEALTH.

System are Prostrated,

Helmbold's

EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness Arising from Excesses or Early Indiscretion.

Indisposition to Exertion,

Loss of Power,

Loss of Memory,

Difficulty of Breathing,

General Weakness,

Horror of Disease,

Weak Nerves,

Trembling,

Dreadful Horror of Death,

Night Sweats, Cold Feet,

Wakefulness,

Dimness of Vision,

Languor,

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,

Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms,

Hot Hands,

Flushing of the Body,

Dryness of the Skin,

Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face,

Pain in the Back,

SOON FOLLOW

Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits,

FREQUENTLY FOLLOWED

Insanity and Consumption?

Diseases and Symptoms,

Invaluable Gift of Chemistry

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is No Tonic Like It.

Sold by all the Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical WAREHOUSE,

594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel,

NEW YORK.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—E. H. Angus, Esq., Manager of the Bank of Montreal, at Montreal, is stopping at the Sherman House.

[illegible] Courts.—No new business was brought up in any divorce yesterday, and no order was asked or made in any pending divorce case.

MOTIONS AND SENTENCE DAY.—It is announced that on Wednesday next, at 9 o'clock a. m., motions for new trials will be heard in the Recorder's Court. At 2 o'clock on the same day the convicted prisoners will be sentenced.

EMPLOYMENT.—All persons having employment of any kind for men or boys, are requested to apply at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Methodist Church Block, where numbers are applying daily for work.

NEW POLICE UNIFORMS.—The members of the city police force yesterday received their new uniforms, and looked remarkably well in the fresh attire, which is neat, tasteful, and seems to be well made of good material.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.—The resolutions passed by the members of the bar of this county having reference to the death of the late E. P. Towne, Esq., have been already presented in the Superior and Circuit Courts. In each of those Courts they were ordered to be spread upon the records.

FOR RENT.—The second, third, fourth and fifth floors of the fine building, No. 19 Lake street, now occupied by Bowen Bros., is for rent, possession given on New Year's Day; a front stairway is to be put in from the street. Application may be made to C. A. Spring, Jr., McCormick's Reaper Factory.

GOUGH ON "CURIOSITY."—Gough's new lecture on Curiosity will be repeated on Wednesday evening, in the Opera House, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The house was crowded on Friday evening last, when "Curiosity" was first delivered, and we doubt not will be equally full on the coming occasion.

YOUNG MEN'S LYCEUM SOCIETY.—This Society meets at the Court House, in the Circuit Court Room, on Tuesday evening of each week, at 7½ o'clock. This evening (November 27th) the following resolution will be debated:

Resolved, That reason is a surer guide to truth than intuition.

Affirmative—E. T. Jeffreys and J. Greenhood. Negative—S. D. Phelps and N. Monroe.

The public are invited to attend.

LAKE TUNNEL WATER—THE FIRST.—Col. Wood, of Wood's Museum, has offered to give one hundred dollars for the first gallon of water taken from the tunnel, the money to be appropriated to the matinee benefit of the soldiers, which takes place at the Museum on Thursday afternoon, December 6th. The Colonel will furnish the pitcher to contain the water, and will place it on exhibition in his Museum, where it will be preserved as a trophy of the gigantic undertaking. Who bids higher?

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.—Mr. J. B. Nicholson, one of the oldest citizens of Chicago, died suddenly of congestion of the lungs, last Sunday evening, at his residence, No. 83 Rush street. Mr. Nicholson came to Chicago in 1837, while a boy, and has resided in the city ever since. He has been engaged in the distillery business, and at the time of his death was forty years of age. His funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at St. James' Church, on the corner of Cass and Huron streets, with Masonic honors.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH—BENEFIT FAIR.—A meeting of ladies connected with St. Luke's Church—Rev. E. H. Cole, Rector—was held yesterday morning in the church to devise ways and means for holding a Fair for the benefit of the church fund. It was decided to hold another meeting at two o'clock this afternoon to further the project, and parties interested are requested to meet with them—corner of Oakwood street and Wabash avenue. The Fair will be held on the week before Christmas, and will be gotten up in first class attractive style.

THE PAVING OF NORTH MARKET STREET.—Sealed proposals were received by the Board of Public Works at their office yesterday for filling with clay North Market street, from the south line of Kinzie street to the south line of Division street, to be paid for as the work progresses, with the usual reservation of fifteen per cent. Only two were received. Messrs. Douglass & Co. offer to do the work for 81¼ cents per cubic yard, and O'Reilly & Co. at the rate of one dollar and a half per cubic yard. The contract will probably be awarded to the lowest bidder.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—The *Pennsylvania Teacher* says, "The *Little Corporal* is the most entertaining publication for the young we have ever examined. We cannot see how it possibly can have a superior, or if it could have, how the young folks could wish for anything better."

The notice is only a sample among thousands in the editor's possession. We are informed by Mr. Sewell that his receipts for subscriptions are averaging considerably more than double those of the same time last year [illegible]. The price of the *Little Corporal* is [illegible] sample copy [illegible] showing a list of magnificent premiums for clubs, may be obtained by enclosing ten cents to Alfred L. Sewell, Publisher, No. 138 Lake street, Chicago.

OPTICAL.—The inventive genius of the present age has perhaps been manifested to a greater extent in the skillful and almost perfect lenses of the optician than in any other field of scientific labor. [illegible] a visitor to the establishment of M. Polachek, at No. 8 Clark street, will be pleased with the exhibition there presented in the variety of the assortment [illegible].

A NEW RULE OF COURT MODIFIED.—The following rule has been entered of record in the Circuit Court of this county:

RULE 7. Rules No. 1 and 21 are so modified that every original suit in which the issue has been joined, and every appeal suit, may be placed upon the trial calendar by filing with the clerk a written or printed request to that effect, on or before the Tuesday preceding the trial term, [illegible]. It will be noticed that this order renders uniform the practice [illegible].

THANKSGIVING DINNER FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home held a meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements to give the soldiers of the Home a Thanksgiving dinner on Thursday. [illegible] Contributions may be sent to White's Express, Dearborn street, or to the Home on Douglas avenue.

THE LAST SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.—The suit of Jonathan G. Fish against the city, commenced on Thursday last in the Superior Court as reported in the TRIBUNE, is brought under the following circumstances: it being an action "upon the case, with damages laid at $500." The plaintiff is a wrecker. He raised the schooner "Robert Campbell" and brought her into the river with a jacket on her. [illegible]

THE SUITS AGAINST THE CANAL TRUSTEES.—The five suits commenced on Wednesday last against the Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, involving, in the aggregate, damages to the amount of $25,000, have been made public. [illegible]

BALDWIN'S CHICAGO RAILROAD GUIDE.—Mr. Baldwin, the well known caterer to the literary tastes of the travelling public, Nos. 121 to 127 Monroe street, is bringing out a new Railroad Guide for the use of travellers on Western roads. [illegible]

SHOOTING AT THE REFORM SCHOOL.—A shooting affray, fortunately not of a serious character, occurred yesterday at the Reform School. [illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

West Division Pound Ordinance Repealed—Liquor Inspector Chosen—The New City Hall Matter Tabled—After Midnight Cars on the Streets—Meat Inspection.

Firemen's Clothing Allowed—Indiana Avenue Improvement.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, at which were present His Honor the Mayor in the chair, and Aldermen Knickerbocker, Cox, Carter, D'Wolf, Barrett, Calkins, Kann, Holden, Wallwork, Moore, Schintz, Finlay, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Holden, Russell, Ackhoff, Gastfield, Huntley, Proudfoot, Franzen, Hall, Engel, Shackford, Lawson, Clark and O'Sullivan.

CITY ORDINANCE.

Ald. Holden called up the pound ordinance of the West Division. The ordinance repeals the pound ordinance of the West Side, and, as a result, there was considerable discussion.

[illegible]

Ald. Proudfoot called for the previous question, which call being sustained,

The ordinance passed.

LIQUOR INSPECTOR.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved that the Council now proceed to the election of a Liquor and Oil Inspector. The nominees were W. S. Golsen and H. Rey Petrie.

Whole number of votes	27
Necessary to a choice	14
Of which Golsen received	17
Petrie	9
Ald. Lawson	1

W. S. Golsen was then declared elected.

CITY HALL.

The report of the Committee on Wharves and Public Buildings, in relation to the purchase of a site for a City Hall, (published during October last), was laid upon the table on motion of Ald. D'Wolf.

COURT HOUSE.

The Special Committee's report on the disposition of the Court House, laid on the table October 29th, was laid on the table.

A PRIVATE RAILROAD.

The Committee on Railroads' report granting to Nunn & Scott the right to lay down a railroad track on Merwin street, at its intersection with Dodge street, and on Mitchell street, to the grounds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, joining their elevator with that railway, was then taken up. [illegible]

Ald. Knickerbocker moved that the franchise be limited to nine years.

[illegible]

Ald. Holden moved to refer the report back to the Committee on Railroads.

AFTER MIDNIGHT CARS.

The Committee on Railroads reported adversely to the passage of an ordinance requiring the city cars to be run after midnight. In this report the committee recommend the prohibition of smoking on the cars.

The report was ordered to be filed.

MEAT INSPECTORS.

The ordinance reported by the Committee on Licenses providing for the inspection of fresh meats and the appointment of inspectors, published October 26th in the TRIBUNE, was taken up and laid over.

Ald. Shackford stated he had signed the report, but had regretted. [illegible]

The Mayor thought there was no reason for fear. The Council would not do it.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.

The petition of Thomas Milner, in relation to the building on State street, near Washington street, said to be a nuisance, was allowed to be withdrawn, it being understood that the matter has been subjected to the action of the Grand Jury.

FIREMEN'S BOOTS.

Ald. Rafferty, from the Committee on Fire and Water, reported in favor of allowing to each fireman a coat, cap and boots, suitable for use at fires. [illegible]

An order passed by a unanimous vote.

A motion to adjourn, made by Ald. Kann, was lost.

INDIANA AVENUE.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division reported to refer to the Board of Public Works a report recommending to grade Indiana avenue from Sixteenth to Eighteenth street, and to pave with wooden block pavement the same avenue from Eighteenth to Twenty-second street.

COMPLAINT BOOKS.

Ald. Barret introduced a resolution requiring the Board of Public Works to cause blank complaint books, relating to sidewalks and streets, to be placed in the several wards [illegible].

The resolution was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

AN OLD ORDER.

Ald. Shackford presented an order, that the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby instructed, to fund or assessments all paid on all improvements not contracted for, the damages collected in each and every case.

The order did not pass.

The Council then adjourned.

THE LAKE TUNNEL.

A Cry for Pure Water from 225,000 Tunnel—No Seven Months Postponement.

The lake tunnel is now very near completion or it is not, as the powers that be may decide. Theoretically the great bore is virtually finished, only a thin partition of clay remaining as a dividing line between the pure waters of the lake and the sometimes half poisoned dwellers in the city. A little while is needed to bring up the bricking to the excavation, and a few more days would necessarily be consumed in putting on the gratings at the lake end which will act as strainers, and in fixing a connecting pipe to bring the pure fluid from the shore shaft to within the range of the pumps. [illegible]

[illegible]

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.—The eating saloon in the basement of [illegible] and of Clark street, has had a changeful history during the past three or four months. [illegible]

THE FORGERY CASE.

Miss Stevens Acquitted—Miss Conroy Declared Innocent of both Charges—A Third Charge Preferred Against Her.

Supposed Case of Mistaken Identity.

A little more than a week ago on the 15th instant, Miss Mary Stevens was acquitted of a charge of forgery. The case had attracted a more than ordinary degree of attention. It was charged that on a certain date Miss Stevens passed a $10 counterfeit note. The lady—a Mrs. Stephens—swore positively to the identity of Miss Mary as being the passer. [illegible]

The next day after Miss Stevens' acquittal Miss Bridget Conroy, a young lady employed in Miss Stevens' millinery shop at No. [illegible] State street, was arrested upon a precisely similar charge. Mrs. Jane McDougal [illegible] Cottage Grove avenue [illegible].

[illegible]

Yesterday afternoon, the two charges against Miss Conroy received a final hearing at the Police Court, before Justices Milliken and Sturtevant. [illegible]

[illegible]

It should be mentioned that Miss Mary Stevens was also discharged from custody, there being not a particle of evidence against her.

SEDUCTION.

A Young Couple In Court—A Great Crime Tempts to a Greater—Timely Discovery—Arrest of the Culprit.

A seduction case of more than ordinary interest will come up this morning in the Police Court. It is a case of courtship with an ending which might have been not only sad but fatal, had not the vigilance of a parent, failed to stem, been exerted in time to prevent the catastrophe. Both parties are young and move in respectable circles; both have brought themselves into an unpleasant notoriety and serious trouble through yielding to temptation.

Bernard Gardiner, a bookkeeper in the employ of Simon & Strauss, wholesale fur dealers, No. 57 Lake street, is the male offender. Catharine Malone, a girl of sixteen, and a member of a respectable family residing on Fourth avenue, the female defendant. [illegible]

[illegible]

It was to this chamber of horrors that the young [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Mr. J. H. Hackett made his first appearance last evening, before a crowded house, in his inimitable personation of "Falstaff," in which he stands unrivalled among living actors. [illegible] The "Merry Wives of Windsor" is announced for this evening.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Dunlap family gave a final entertainment last evening to the Opera House for the benefit of the Washingtonian Home. [illegible]

MUSEUM.—"The Ticket-of-Leave Man" was given last evening [illegible]. To-night, the "Lady of Lyons." "Griffith Gaunt" in preparation.

[illegible]

YOUNG MEN'S CONCERT.—The Young Men's Benevolent Association of West Chicago announce a Vocal and Instrumental Concert for this evening in the Opera House, [illegible]

A DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AND SOIREE, for the benefit of the Jewish Hospital, will be given at Turner Hall [illegible].

YANKEE ROBINSON'S CIRCUS is still open every evening, with no signs of diminution in the attendance [illegible].

N. W. BASE BALL CONVENTION.—The Second Annual Convention of Northwestern Base Ball Clubs, will be held in this city on December 12th. [illegible] Information will be given on addressing E. H. Griggs, Rockford, Illinois, the Secretary, or G. Charles Smith, Chicago, the President.

SUSIE TRAVERS.—This little girl, who sang "Come Home Father" to 3,000 people in the New York Academy of Music, last spring, with such wonderful effect, is engaged to appear at Crosby's Opera House [illegible] Christian Association. [illegible]

SCANDINAVIAN CONCERT.—The Scandinavian National Singers give a concert this evening, at Turner Hall, on North Clark street. The occasion will, undoubtedly, be a pleasant one.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Asthma is one of the most distressing complaints [illegible]

An excellent article.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is an excellent article for all diseases of children. [illegible]

Public Speakers and Singers will find "Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs. [illegible]

Juniper Tar Soap cures chapped hands, salt rheum, and all cutaneous affections, rendering the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Constitution Water.—A Certain Cure for Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Kidneys. Sold by all Druggists. Depot 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

Poland's Magic Billious Powders.—These powders are a sure cure for Liver Complaint [illegible]

$1,000 Reward.—Challenge to the whole world. Miss Tennessee's great Cancer Remedy [illegible]

Our Country Friends can obtain any kind of goods from Chicago by sending their orders to J. P. Sollors, [illegible] "American," "Adams," and "United States" Express companies. [illegible]

A Sure Pile Cure.—Dr. Gilbert's Pile Instrument positively cures the worst cases of piles. [illegible] Address J. B. Romaine, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New York.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades at greatly reduced prices. F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph-st.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, November 26.

Young Men's Christian Association Anniversary—Flattering Prospects—Soldiers Meeting.

The anniversary meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city took place in the Third Presbyterian Church this evening. It was in every respect a great success. The audience was large, and the church full to overflowing. Addresses were made by W. H. Hay, the President, Reverend H. W. Chidlaw, of Cincinnati, and General Ben. Harrison, Charles P. Jacobs, Esq., and Reverend G. C. Hickman, of this city. The Association are making an endeavor to purchase the Second Presbyterian Church property on Circle street for their use. The price is $18,000, and it being alluded to in the meeting to-night, James M. Ray, Esq., rose and announced that he would be one of ten to give one thousand dollars toward the price, whereupon Wm. S. Hubbard, Esq., responded with another thousand. A committee of the Association will solicit further subscriptions to-morrow, and it is believed that the total amount will be raised within the next two days. The future of the Association bids fair to be very prosperous.

A meeting of soldiers took place at the Sherman House to-night to make arrangements for the reunion of the Twenty-third Army Corps on Friday [illegible]. The proceedings were secret.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Cheyenne Indian Children—Chicago Fiber and Paper Company—Boone County, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, November 26.

The Governor received to-day a communication from General Hooker, commanding the Southwest Department at Detroit, November 21st, requesting his Excellency's assistance in the recovery of two Cheyenne Indian children, which were captured by the military some time since, one of which is said to be in Colorado Territory, while the other is being exhibited in a show somewhere in this State, and which were the subject of a letter from the Secretary of War, dated November 12th. The Governor has sent a copy of the communication to the various Sheriffs of the State, requesting their co-operation in the premises, and authorizing them to use force in the event of resistance.

The Chicago Fiber and Paper Company, capital stock $100,000, has to-day filed articles of association with the Secretary of State.

The assessment of Boone County for 1866 amounts to $1,686,946, which is a gain of $63,139.

The agent of Hamilton & Co., of this State, has forwarded to the Treasurer of the National Lincoln Monument Association, $150.

FROM MEMPHIS.

A Citizen of Lagrange Killed by the Mayor—Proceedings in the Presbyterian Assembly—Markets.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, November 26.

Mayor Kinison, of Lagrange, killed a citizen named Stewart, last night, on account of an old grudge, during the colored tournament at that place.

Delegates were appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to the important Railroad Convention to be held at Little Rock.

There was an earnest discussion of the relation of the Church to the freedmen in the Presbyterian Assembly to-day.

Trade active; mess pork $25.00@25.50; clear sides 16c; lard 14c; cotton 32c.

Down—Louisville, Luminary, McGill, Cora Fenton, Forsyth.

Up—McCune, Belle Memphis, Commercial, Montana.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Selection of a Site for the Soldiers National Asylum.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, November 26.

Governor Smythe, of New Hampshire, has arrived to select a site for the National Asylum to be located here, in place of the Soldiers' Home. [illegible]

Weather to-day mild and rainy.

The United States Senatorship.

NEWARK, N. J., November 26.—The question of the United States Senatorship is becoming exciting [illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

A Man Stabbed and a Man Shot.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, November 26.

At a ball on the levee Saturday night, a row occurred, in which Patrick McNichols, a deck hand on a steamer, was stabbed fatally.

On the corner of Broadway and Cherry streets, yesterday, Michael Moriarity was shot by Michael Conlin, and it is supposed he will die.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Louisiana State Fair a Great Success—Premiums Awarding.

NEW ORLEANS, November 26.—The Louisiana State Fair, though but a trial, is a great success. [illegible]

New York Central Railway—Improvements Proposed.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The *Herald's* Troy correspondent says, he learns upon the highest authority that it is the intention of the officers of the Central Railroad, to greatly improve the running facilities of the road, and to improve the time tables as to speed, materially lessening the time consumed between the leading points. [illegible]

Action of the Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, November 26.—In the Senate, a bill has been introduced repealing the laws prohibiting aliens from owning real estate.

The House has passed a bill granting aid to an air line railroad, and prohibiting railroads and steamboats from running on Sunday.

Republican Victory in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, November 26.—At the town election to-day, the Republicans elected their entire ticket by majorities ranging from 30 to 175. Allyn S. Stillman, Republican candidate for First Selectman, received the highest majority. The vote was light on both sides.

Long Despatch Over the Atlantic Cable.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The longest despatch transmitted over the Atlantic Cable was sent yesterday by a Government official of the United States to one of the Ministers of this country on the continent of Europe. It contained over 3,000 words.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, November 26—4 p. m.

COTTON—Firm at 35@36c for middling uplands, and 36c for middling Orleans. [illegible]

[illegible]

LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, November 26.

[illegible]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Sales at Nations' Union Yards.

[Reported by Telegraph Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, November 26.

BEEF CATTLE—There are on sale to-day 2,213 head. [illegible]

[illegible]

Toledo Market. [illegible]

Money and Stocks in New York.

NEW YORK, November 26.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market. [illegible]

Milwaukee Market. [illegible]

St. Louis Market. [illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit. [illegible]

New Orleans Market. [illegible]

Buffalo Market. [illegible]

New York Weekly Bank Statement. [illegible]

Augusta, Georgia, Cotton Market. [illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market. [illegible]

Oswego Market. [illegible]

Baltimore Market. [illegible]

Albany Breadstuffs Market. [illegible]

Philadelphia Market. [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

In this city, Nov. 26, AMY PEARK, [illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—And rooms, for a gentleman and wife. Address Box 2164.

BOARD—In a private family, for a lady, gentleman and two little girls [illegible]. Address "G," Box 3169.

BOARD—A young gentleman desires board and a room on the West Side, near Union Park, in some family where there are few or no other boarders. [illegible] Address, with full particulars, P. O. Box 1984, Chicago.

BOARD—And furnished room in some quiet private family, at a moderate price, on West Side. References exchanged. Address "D," 87 State-st.

BOARD—By a young gentleman in a private family where there are few or no boarders, West side (west of Union-st.) [illegible] Box 1145.

Personal.

PERSONAL—A gentleman 26 years old wants to form the acquaintance of some young lady, with a view to matrimony. Address W. C. TAN, 506 Stanlope.

PERSONAL. Mary——, the old Priest, at the P. O. 12 to 1.

PERSONAL—If Angeline, Barney or Jennie Bennett, wish to see an old friend from Sterling, Ill., please send your address for two days to "W. G. T."—Chicago P. O. [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A good rope, with blocks, [illegible] Call at 246 Oak-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A rosewood drawing-room set, in green rep, will be sold at a bargain. Can be seen by calling at 308 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—To-day, at a bargain, a quantity of household furniture, including stove and store-cases and fixtures, at 53 Washington-st.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

A DARK BAY HORSE, five years old, [illegible] Call at the California House, 419 State-st. [illegible]

A WELL-BROKEN BUGGY HORSE, 7 years old and black, for sale. He can be seen [illegible] F. A. CLARK.

Insurance.

CHICAGO AGENCY OF

HOME LIFE INS. CO.

OF NEW YORK.

H. W. CLARKE, Agent for Chicago, No. 10 Methodist Block.

ASSETS, $1,500,000

[illegible] PAID ANNUALLY AFTER 1st YEAR.

NO FORFEITURES OF POLICIES.

[illegible]

Hotels.

JERVIS HOUSE, Corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.,

[illegible] JACKSON BROS., Proprietors.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND

Vocal and Instrumental

CONCERT

THIS EVENING.

HANS BALATKA.........DIRECTOR.

[illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT!

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, November 27th, 1866.

HANS BALATKA.........Musical Director.

[illegible]

Miss Hannah McCarthy, Mr. Nelison and Mr. DeClerque.

[illegible]

CONCERT.

THE SCANDINAVIANS

(IN NATIONAL COSTUME),

Assisted by the GREAT WESTERN LIGHT GUARD BAND, will give a

QUARTETTE CONCERT,

TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY), Nov. 27th, at

TURNER HALL (NORTH CLARK-ST.)

Hall opens at 7½—Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS.........MANAGERS

Engagement, for six nights only, of

MR. JAS. H. HACKETT.

Tuesday, Nov. 27th,

THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,

OR, FALSTAFF IN LOVE.

Sir John Falstaff.........Mr. Hackett

Wednesday—King Henry IV.

Saturday—Grand Matinee.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD.........Proprietor

[illegible]

Production of a New Farce. This (Tuesday) evening, Nov. 27th, (first time this season) Bulwer's beautiful play of the LADY OF LYONS. To conclude with (first time) a new farce called PIPKIN'S RUSTIC RETREAT. Wednesday afternoon, Grand Matinee—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Wednesday night, THE DUKE'S MOTTO. [illegible] In preparation, The French Spy and Griffith Gaunt.

VARIETY THEATRE.

Notice Extraordinary!

THIS EVENING, THE THIS EVENING,

THREE FAST WOMEN;

OR THE

MERRY WIVES OF CHICAGO.

Pronounced by those who have attended the private rehearsals, as

Funniest Local Piece ever produced.

GROTESQUE SITUATIONS, COMICAL SCENES, WITTY HITS, AMUSING DENOUEMENTS.

Secure your Seats. Secure your Seats.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

J. T. RAYMOND.........LESSEE AND MANAGER.

Engagement for a limited number of nights with the beautiful and accomplished STAR OF THE EAST,

LUCILLE WESTERN,

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5t, in her world-renowned rendition of

LADY ISABEL AND MADAM VINE,

In C. W. Tayleure's original dramatization of

EAST LYNNE, OR, THE ELOPEMENT,

Supported by Miss M. E. GORDON, MR. THEO. HAMILTON, MR. McKEE RANKIN, and a full and efficient Company.

[illegible]

TRADES' ASSEMBLY BALL.

The Second Annual Ball of the

CHICAGO TRADES ASSEMBLY,

Will be held at

Washington Hall

ON THANKSGIVING EVE (Wednesday, Nov. 28th), [illegible]

DANCING PARTY.

G. MIRASOLE

[illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

314 Wabash-av.

[illegible] G. MIRASOLE.

THE YANKEE ROBINSON

NEW ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS AND COLISEUM,

[illegible]

JOHN LOWLOW.

[illegible]

JAMES REYNOLDS.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

SALESROOMS 47 & 49 DEARBORN-ST.,

Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

Superior New and Second-Hand

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Carpets, Crockery, Stoves, &c. TUESDAY, Nov. 27th [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE FOR THE LADIES,

By GILBERT & SAMPSON, of

An Elegant Stock of Rich Dry Goods, Hosiery, Linen and Dress Goods,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28th, morning and afternoon, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

TRADE SALE BY CATALOGUE OF

Sixty Crates of Crockery,

300 Looking Glasses,

AT AUCTION,

On Friday Afternoon, Nov. 30th,

At 2½ O'clock,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

PALMER'S BLOCK,

44 & 46 RANDOLPH-ST.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Nov. 27th, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Sales Rooms, in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURS, BUCK AND KID

GAUNTLETS, GLOVES AND MITTS,

AND

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Nov. 27th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesroom, Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Ladies' Cloaks, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Muslins, Flannels, Negligee Shirts, Shirts and Drawers, Dress Goods, Linen Thread, &c.

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, November 28th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesroom, in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

WE WILL SELL, on Tuesday, Nov. 27th, [illegible]

VALUABLE BUSINESS LOT FOR SALE AT AUCTION. [illegible] J. A. RAMSHALL, Auctioneer.

BY W. M. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer, [illegible]

SELLS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS At 10 o'clock a. m., To-day.

Machinery.

THE LANE & BODLEY

Portable Circular Saw Mills,

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Shingle Machines, Corn Mills and Stationary Wood-working Machinery.

LANE & BODLEY,

Corner of John and Water-sts., Cincinnati.

[illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—The dwelling, 432 Oakley-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—A Gothic house, 750 West [illegible]

TO RENT—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage house, nice locality, southwest corner Morgan and Harrison. Inquire in the rear.

TO RENT—The very pleasant two-story [illegible], 694 West Madison-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage on West Lake-st., near Carpenter, [illegible] Call at 130 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A new cottage house at city limits, West Side [illegible]

TO RENT—If you want to rent a house, buy a house, or sell a house or lot, call at our office [illegible] GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—House, barn and one acre of ground, all in good repair, rent low, [illegible] ANDERSON, 132½ South Wells-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—By Delamater & Randall, 121 Clark-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—A completely furnished house on North Side, in desirable location. Terms reasonable. For particulars address "E. J.," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Two neat cottages on Jackson-st., west of Halsted, [illegible] at MRS. D. PRATT'S Intelligence Office, No. 159 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—On the South Side, a house containing five rooms and four closets, [illegible] Apply at 166 Madison-st., Room 4.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Rooms, in the building known as Lill's Block, 17 and 19 North Wells-st., [illegible] Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—Two very pleasant unfurnished rooms, with board, at 7 South May-st. References exchanged.

TO RENT—With board, a pleasant suite of unfurnished rooms, at 430 West Adams-st., opposite Jefferson-park.

TO RENT—2 comfortable furnished rooms, with board at $6.50 per week. [illegible] 24 South Desplaines-st., between Randolph and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—Four pleasant rooms, partly furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a small family [illegible] Apply at 231 Prairie-av., foot of sixteenth-st., lake shore.

TO RENT—With board, a nicely furnished suite of rooms and closet, in a private family, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at 184 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—Large front room, with board, in a private family, at 113 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—Two pleasant rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. [illegible] Apply at 10 Rush-st.

TO RENT—A pleasant front room, with or without bedroom, for one or two gentlemen, with fuel, light, &c., at 238 Erie-st., near Clark.

TO RENT—Two gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife can find a comfortable room, with board, in a private family, at 19 Third-av. Apply for a few days. Reference required.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms to rent at 178 Clinton-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—Five rooms, desirably located, in South Division, suitable for housekeeping. [illegible] W. H. FELFIELD & CO., Real Estate Agents, 14 P. O. Block.

TO RENT—Furnished Lodgings—One large front room, and single rooms with closets and gas; [illegible] No. 72 South Water-st.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Corner store and dwelling, with lease and fixtures for sale. Inquire at No. 172 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—Nos. 353 and 355 South Wells-st. Large buildings, with all machinery. Inquire at the building, from 12 to 2 o'clock p. m.

TO RENT—Storage for apples, above ground, and of the best kind. Call at 36 West Lake-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—A desirable front room, on the second floor. Apply at 22 C. CHAMPION & CO., Commission Merchants and Dealers in Cheese, Fruits, &c., 9 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Part of Second Floor 35 Randolph-st. [illegible] Apply at office of Young America Collar Company, on same floor.

TO RENT—To 1st of May, 1867, store 167 South Clark-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—No. 142 South Water-st., corner of South Clark. Suitable for commission or office business. [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—Two Frame Houses and lots on North Dearborn-st., near Chicago-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—House and lot, No. 644 Wabash-av. Inquire at the house.

FOR SALE—A large Brick House, with [illegible]

FOR SALE—A small, very handsome cottage of 5 rooms and cellar [illegible] Address P. O. Box 758, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Michigan-av. residence, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Valuable Lot on Van Buren-st., near new depot. [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a Bargain, a Two-story and basement frame house, No. 72 [illegible] CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Two New Frame Houses of eight rooms each, [illegible] THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 3 Metropolitan Block.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—Five Acres, in Block 5, section 5, [illegible] Opera House.

FOR SALE—On Prairie-av., 70 feet. A very desirable lot, [illegible] GEO. W. HILL, 17 Reynolds' Block.

FOR SALE—19 acres of Land, in Section 23, [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain, a Lot on Franklin-st., a little south of North-ave., [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Private Boarding House. Know all, by these presents, that 288 State-st. has been newly refurnished, [illegible]

BOARDING—First-class board, with large rooms, may be had on immediate application at No. 157 Fourth-av. Four-story marble front house.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at 59 Aberdeen-st.

BOARDING—An unfurnished parlor, also two furnished rooms to rent, with board, at 548 West Randolph-st. Reference required.

BOARDING—Two front rooms, or one large front room and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, for one or two gentlemen and their wives, where there are no other boarders. 121 West Jackson-st.

BOARDING—A suite of unfurnished front rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, in a private family, on the West Side, in a desirable location. References required. Address "C," Tribune office.

BOARDING—Good board and elegant rooms can be had at 733 State-st., [illegible]

BOARDING—Front parlor and bedroom, single rooms and day board, can be had at 17 Dearborn-st., up stairs.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can find good board and pleasant rooms at 227 Michigan-av., near the corner of North State and Ontario-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING—Wishing to reduce expenses, will give furnished room, private and full board [illegible] Address "NORTH SIDE," Tribune office.

BOARDING—Gentlemen wishing good board in a private family and very pleasant rooms, can apply at 239 Illinois-st., two blocks from State-st. bridge.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife or a couple of single gentlemen can obtain a handsome front room, [illegible] Apply at 272 Michigan-st., corner of Cass.

BOARDING—One large front room to rent, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at 74 Jackson-st.

BOARDING—With nicely furnished front parlor, for two gentlemen, at 341 Erie-st., three doors from Clark-st. cars.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen who will room together can find good rooms and first-class board at 175 [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman can be accommodated with a room [illegible] Address P. O. Box 5079.

BOARDING—Good board, with rooms, at Briggs House No. 1, 88 Monroe-st., near Post Office. Day boarders accommodated.

BOARDING—15 or 20 day boarders will be taken at $5 a week, at the LIVE AND LET LIVE [illegible]

BOARDING—A few respectable gentlemen, or a gentleman and their wives, can obtain good board and excellent rooms at 34 Fourth-av.

BOARDING—One or two gentlemen can find board and lodging at 212 State-st. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 299 [illegible]

BOARDING—Nicely furnished rooms and unfurnished front rooms, with board; also, day board, at 159 East Madison-st.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, [illegible] Address "X," Tribune office.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—Salesmen—A few choice men of thorough experience [illegible] to J. H. JONES, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 17.

WANTED—A first-class salesman, in the small grocery trade. Apply to A. WALTERS, 274 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A smart, active young man, to canvass the city. To one capable a liberal compensation will be paid. Address "A. S. L.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Salesmen of experience, to sell goods to the country towns. Apply to COVERT & CO., 249 Clark-st.

WANTED—A person who writes a good, plain hand, to do copying. Inquire at Room No. 4, 75 Lake-st. GEO. SCOVILLE.

TRADES.

WANTED—Immediately, a good tinner to put up and run [illegible] HUNT & LAMPHERE, Champaign, Ill.

WANTED—A smart, clean boy, 16 or 17, for the [illegible] 337 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A boy from 14 to 16 years of age, to tend bar. Must have some knowledge of the business. Apply at 412 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Two blacksmiths—One as horse-shoer, the other for [illegible] LYNCH, corner of Wells-st. [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Two good machinists, at the new brick building on Monroe-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

WANTED—A young man to learn the drug business. Apply at corner of State and Taylor-sts.

Wanted—Female Help.

SALESWOMEN, TRADES, &c.

WANTED—Girls from 12 to 16, to work in a match factory, at No. 26 North Jefferson-st. Experienced ones preferred.

WANTED—Five experienced lady canvassers [illegible] Call at 36 LaSalle-st., Room 3, up-stairs.

HOUSESERVANTS.

WANTED—A girl or middle-aged woman (American, German or Norwegian preferred) to do general housework for a small family. Good wages. Apply at 176 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—In a private family, a woman to do cooking, washing and ironing. [illegible] 471 Wabash-av.

WANTED—Two experienced girls—one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do second work. Inquire at 303 Prairie-av., with reference.

WANTED—A good German or American girl, to take charge of a child. Reference required. Apply at 164 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A first class cook, washer and ironer, for a family of three. Apply at the Third National Bank, or No. 334 Indiana-av., for two days.

WANTED—Immediately, a genteel young lady or widow, as housekeeper in a private family. Address for two days, with salary and place of residence, W. G. TRUMBLE, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework for a small family. References required. Apply at 317 Wabash-av.

WANTED—Two girls, cook and seamstress. To those who thoroughly understand their business and can come well recommended, the highest wages will be paid. Apply immediately, at 707 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A good girl, to do the work of a small family. Good wages paid. 33 North May-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 experienced Railroad Graders (Irishmen preferred) to work on the grading of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad, in Western Iowa. [illegible] W. W. WALKER, Vice President and Chief Engineer.

WANTED—Men looking for business, call at Room 3, No. 87 Washington-st., and see the "STAR DAMPER." There is money in it. It will cost you nothing to investigate it.

WANTED—1,000 men to go South; wages $40 to $50 a month and board. [illegible] Apply at 135 Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—The Day—350 laborers, at $1.75 per day, all winter; [illegible] Room 2 Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—Immediately—1 clerk, 2 salesmen, 1 travelling agent, [illegible] Room 11.

WANTED—Young men in the country wishing to obtain situations, [illegible] Box 3046, outlining full particulars.

WANTED—3 assistant bookkeepers, 4 conductors, 7 porters, [illegible] Apply at 124 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

WANTED—3 assistant bookkeepers, 2 salesmen, a conductor, 3 brakemen, [illegible] J. M. MOORE & CO., Box 1707, enclosing 10 cents for reply.

WANTED—Young men in the country wishing to obtain situations, [illegible] J. M. MOORE & CO., Box 1707, enclosing ten cents for full particulars.

WANTED—We will pay $100 to any person who will show us a better paying business [illegible] FULLER & CO., 133 South Clark-st., Room 12. Send two stamps for reply.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, bartenders, [illegible] EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 84 Dearborn-st., Room 3. [illegible]

WANTED—3,000 men to go South, wages $40 to $50 a month and board; [illegible] Apply at 138 Madison-st., Room 4.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Men of large or small capital to engage in the sale and manufacture of an article of great utility and necessity in every household. [illegible] Room 18 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

WANTED—Everybody, old and young, male and female, to call on MADAME LA DUAL, the great Fortune Teller, [illegible] 393 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Good second-hand and new vinegar barrels, [illegible] MAXFIELD, at the Chicago City Vinegar Works, 127 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—Know Thyself—All persons, young or old, who wish to know their past, present and future [illegible] MADAM [illegible], 316 South Clark-st., up stairs.

WANTED—Families wanting their clothes, [illegible]

WANTED—A tenor singer, for quartette choir in the Second Universalist Church. Apply at southwest corner of Market and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—For a No. 1 tenant, who will lease for a term of years if price and locality suits him, a neat, comfortable dwelling, with from five to seven rooms, [illegible] C. C. MOSEY & CO., 8 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—Ten thousand acres cheap wild lands, for which cash will be paid. Address RICHARDSON, Room 14, 135 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill., stating price and location.

WANTED—Mariners—Captain G. Barry, late of the seaboard, having his own charts and instruments, &c., offers a rare opportunity to a few respectable sailor boys, who wish to acquire, during the evenings of the winter months, to become skillful navigators, capable of taking a ship to any port of the globe. Charge $5. Apply at 416 North Clark-st., southeast corner of Pull, in the brick row, any evening, 6½ to 9.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence—A middle-aged gentleman wishes to correspond with some middle-aged lady or widow. Object, friendship and matrimony. Address V. C. VICTOR, West Branch P. O., Chicago, Ill. All communications confidential.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Improved Farms—The following farms, with valuable improvements, situated in Marshall County, Illinois, near railroad depot and river: [illegible] FISHER & SONS, Lacon, Illinois.

FOR SALE—An improved farm, all in a high state of cultivation, [illegible] JOHN A. KOPLIN, Real Estate Agent, Buckley, Iroquois County, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Timber Lands on Lake Michigan, located on North Bay (one of the best harbors along the Lake), [illegible] GEO. W. HILL, 17 Reynolds' Block.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—A. N. Wood & Co.'s portable engines, from 4 to 12-horse powers; [illegible] GRAPMAN, on the premises, or A. N. WOOD, at Eaton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Five Portable Steam Engines, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Portable and Stationary Engines of all sizes. [illegible] C. L. RICE & CO., 19 and 21 Des Plaines-st.

Lost and Found.

LOST—$15 Reward—For a black and tan Dog; [illegible] A. SPENCER.

LOST—Or Stolen—A large Newfoundland dog, [illegible] 173 South Water-st. [illegible]

LOST—On Saturday last, between the Galena Depot and No. 71 State-st., a Pocket-book containing $21 in money, [illegible]

LOST—On Saturday last, between the Galena depot and No. 71 State-st., a pocket book [illegible] 71 State-st.

LOST—A very small tan colored, long-eared dog, with dark back, [illegible]

LOST—On Clark or Madison, near LaSalle st., by a poor woman, a pocket-book with $17 [illegible] Locust and Madison-sts.

Situations Wanted—Male.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] Address "J. H.," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] cook, in French, [illegible] Apply at NICHOLAS, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man who [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man (English), as coachman, in a private family. [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent bookkeeper, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man 25 years of age, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By two men. [illegible] 774 West Jackson-st.

FEMALES.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two German girls, [illegible] Ask for LIZZIE.

SITUATION—Wanted—To take care of a baby, by a woman who has lost her own. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As operator on Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. [illegible] 333 Archer-road. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted at housework by a lady who is competent to take charge [illegible] South Clark-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—$200 per month, [illegible] W. DELOSS & CO., No. 120 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Experienced book and engraving canvassers, by whom a salary or commission will be paid. [illegible] 132 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—$1,500 per year, [illegible] SHAW & CLARK, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month. I want agents in every county in the State, [illegible] SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

AGENTS wanted to sell Hodgins' Patent Elastic Paper Collar [illegible] 314 Third-st., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere, to sell Grant's celebrated CARPET BALLS. [illegible] 423 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Ten active, energetic men, to each of whom I will give good salary and expenses paid. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—The unsurpassed work for THE RED AND THE BLUE, or LOVE AND LOYALTY, [illegible] J. W. GOLLAND & CO., [illegible] Dubuque, Iowa.

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere, for the INSTANTANEOUS WINDOW CLEANER AND MAGIC POLISH. [illegible] SMITH & CO., 77 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—$200 per month, and expenses paid, [illegible] W. C. WILSON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—For several new works [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the [illegible] SEWING MACHINE [illegible] F. ATKINSON, 104 [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For "WOMEN OF THE WAR," [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell something that everybody can make a profit on [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Disabled soldiers, young men, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the most popular and best selling [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Immediately, a furnished house, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Three rooms with board for a small family, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage house, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A comfortable house of six to nine rooms, [illegible] WILLIAM C. REYNOLDS, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent, a furnished house [illegible] LOUIS, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Two rooms, without board, [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A rare chance—Stock and fixtures of a saloon, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease of a very [illegible] at 618 South Canal-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Drug Store—A good chance for a druggist, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class butcher shop, [illegible] Apply at No. 10 Court House.

FOR SALE—Saloon, boarding house and fixtures, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Rare chance. A well established Job Printing Establishment, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Executor's Sale—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A well situated cigar store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a hardware store and tin shop, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A finely fitted-up [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good saloon and [illegible]

FOR SALE—An old-established [illegible] INVOICE, P. O. Box 1948, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Partly [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good paying [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—[illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—[illegible] A. J. MILLS & CO., 125 [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—[illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A party with $500 to join the advertiser in a business [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—Business [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted, with $1,000 [illegible] Tribune office.

THE NEWS.

The Washington *Star*, heretofore favoring the President's peculiar views, now strongly condemns the terms of settlement offered by Congress to the Southern States.

A Toronto despatch states that the entire regular force now in Canada will soon be distributed to points on the frontier between Niagara and Windsor.

There is at present a reserve fund of one hundred million dollars in the public Treasury, eighty millions of which is in gold, and the balance is in coin certificates.

General Thomas, who has just returned from a Southern trip, states that almost every Northern man engaged in cotton planting has lost money.

The Boston *Traveller* says the trade of that city the present year will reach the largest figures ever known in the commercial history of the port. In the coastwise trade the receipts by railroads surpass those of any previous years.

In Boston the demand for dwellings is so great that multitudes flock at any notice of a vacant tenement, and a bargain is quickly closed, in the hope perhaps of selling out at a still further advance to some less favored parties.

A despatch from Boston says: "Considerable excitement exists among the Lynn shoe manufacturers in consequence of the discovery of a detective from the Internal Revenue office among them. A number of firms have already been overhauled for non-compliance with the law."

The herring fisheries of eastern Maine have proved highly profitable the present season, and the demand for labor in them is so great as to interfere with agriculture in the vicinity to such an extent. Eastport, Lubec, Cutler, and the neighboring islands reap a heavy harvest from the fisheries.

It is reported that the cattle disease is prevailing with singular fatality in all those counties of Kentucky where the Texas cattle, imported there during the summer, have been herded. Thousands of native cattle have died, and the citizens are circulating petitions to the Legislature to pass a law preventing the importation of Texas cattle into the State. On some farms in Shelby county every head of cattle has died.

The statement "that Messrs. Scott, Thompson, Perry, and other parties associated in the construction of the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific railroad, have just paid George Francis Train fifty thousand dollars of the three hundred and fifty thousand due him as commissions in their negotiations of that enterprise," is incorrect in every particular. Not one dollar has ever been paid to George Francis Train by the parties referred to.

The Commission formed to promote the introduction of the metrical system into Austria has resumed its sittings at Vienna, under the presidency of Baron de Burg. The reporter, M. Frommfler, concluded by recommending the complete adoption of the system which exists in France without change, in order to thus join the great metrical family of Italy, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Russia, a portion of Switzerland, and the United States.

Yesterday's London advices by Atlantic cable state that the Fenian troubles are fast growing more serious, and hint that it is more than probable that an actual outbreak has already occurred. The British Government is hurrying forward troops to meet the emergency, and a general excitement is evident, both in England and Ireland. ...It is now said that the English Cabinet, acting upon the imperative demand from Mr. Seward in regard to the Alabama claims, has concluded to reconsider its former decision, and that the matter now stands open for further discussion between the two Governments.

The Richmond *Examiner* says the old stove made in England in the year 1770, and which has warmed the assembled wisdom of Virginia, together with venders of peanuts and apples for so many years, has been stationed in the vestibule of the rotunda, and made presentable by a coating of black paint and varnish. It will remain here, we understand, a relic of old colonial times, and will, in future years, be the observed of all observers. The Capitol is now supplied with a new-fashioned apparatus, which, with due respect to the old, we must acknowledge to be a great improvement.

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* of the 23d says: "Tuesday evening, as a construction train on the Illinois Central was on its way to Bloomington, a terrible accident happened near the railroad bridge, near the line between Woodford and McLean. It seems, a youth about sixteen years of age, Thomas McTagg by name, had been foolishly scuffling with a comrade, both of them sitting on an open platform car. McTagg was pushing backwards, parrying some innocent blows from his friend, and in some manner fell backward off the car. The car wheel passed over his head, cutting off the upper part as though it had been a piece of cornstalk. One of the train men instantly jumped off, the train being moving only six miles per hour, and ran back to the poor boy, but he found him dead."

That well-known statistician, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, made remarkable statements in his speech at the Cyrus Field banquet the other day. Speaking of our railroads, he said that a larger sum had been ever been expended in the one century on the means of transportation. Over 36,000 miles of railway which have cost $1,500,000,000. In Europe there are 30,000, which cost the enormous sum of $3,300,000,000. The construction of railways in an old, closely-settled country is of course more expensive than in a new. The European roads are more solidly and permanently built. But the saving in the transportation of freight and passengers amounts in each hemisphere to $500,000,000 per annum. Mr. Ruggles estimates the telegraphic lines in this country at 60,000 miles in length, and in Europe at 80,000. So that the New World decidedly leads the Old in its facilities of communication.

The Ogle County (Ill.) *Reporter* of the 22d, says: "A young man by the name of Eddie E. McArthur, son of John McArthur, Esq., who resides some three miles north of Lindenwood, lost his life in a threshing machine, on Friday, November 16th. He was tending the machine with some scatterings, while at work for Mr. Watson, when the wind blew his coat skirts against the tumbling rod. In some manner (it is not known how) the coat wound around the rod, drawing him down on to the coupling. His left arm was broken in several places, and the pin in the coupling cut away the flesh under his arm, severing an artery. A messenger was despatched for his friends, meantime his arm was bound up and he was placed in a wagon to go home. He expired on the way, just as his parents came up. It was a heart-rending sight, the more so, as this is the third instance of violent death in the family. The young man was nearly sixteen years of age and much liked."

FROM CANADA.

An Heir to a Large Fortune—Further Arrests for Quebec—Inspection of Troops—No Decision in Regard to a New Trial for the Condemned Fenians—Contemplated Concentration of Troops at Toronto.

TORONTO, November 27.—The *Globe* of this city says that a telegraph speculator named [illegible] now in this city, has fallen heir [illegible] an interest in the Trinity Church property, in New York. The claim is in the hands of Messrs. Evarts, Seward & Griswold, of New York city. ...Quebec, November 27.—Five hundred pounds sterling were received from Birmingham, England, and one hundred pounds from Wagner for the relief of the sufferers by the Quebec fire. The troops at Ottawa were inspected by Major General Lindsay this morning.

TORONTO, November 27.—No decision has been given in the Court of Queen's Bench or Common Pleas to-day, as to granting the rule for new trials applied for by counsel of Fenians under sentence of death.

It is rumored that a heavy concentration of troops in this city is about to commence in view of the near approach of the 13th of December, the day of the execution of the Fenians.

MONTREAL, November 27.—The Government has decided to forward all the regular troops in the Province to the frontier between Niagara and Windsor.

The Government has erected a new military depot in this city, which was opened this morning. It will receive a large quantity of ammunition and other munitions of war, [illegible] guarded by an army in the field.

A rumor is current in this city that D'Arcy McGee has resigned his position in the Cabinet.

Fenians visited the jail to-day with Consul General Averill and E. Devlin, Queen's counsel, who found the prisoners confined in very dark and gloomy cells, crowded together without any regard to their health. There are two of the prisoners confined in the condemned cells, and allowed only one meal a day. Through the exertions of the Consul General they were released. The prisoners are very hopeful and confident of their acquittal, now that General Averill has arrived. The militia are to be ordered out in this district to guard duty before Christmas.

The Canadian officials claim that James Stephens left New York on Saturday for Liverpool, accompanied by a large military staff, who are all disguised. Stephens was dressed in black citizen's clothes, and had whiskers shaved off from his poll. They were accompanied by an English detective, who is high in the confidence of the Head Centre.

The Associated Press Telegraph Imbroglio—How the Matter Stands.

NEW YORK, November 27.—*To Editors:* The following papers were exchanged to-day between Messrs. Halstead and Walker, on one hand, and the New York Associated Press on the other:

"To the New York Associated Press: The Executive Committee of the Western Associated Press propose to sell and have from all parties who desire to sell, and to provide for its transmission to their respective journals. They propose to take the regular report of the New York State papers, at Buffalo, and provide for its transmission to the western cities. For this news they will pay their equitable proportion of the cost of its procurement in New York. [illegible] They propose also to appoint their own agent in New York to collect and buy all special news from all sources accessible to him, and to provide for the transmission of the same to the various cities.

M. HALSTEAD,
HORACE WHITE,

Executive Committee Western Associated Press.

To which the following reply was returned:

Resolved, That the Associated Press of New York will not permit any person accepting its news to have any arrangement, either with any other organization or organizations, and the acceptance of news from any such organization or individual will be considered as a withdrawal from the privileges of the Association.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—The following resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Philadelphia Associated Press, held at the office of the North American on Friday last:

Resolved, That the Philadelphia Associated Press [illegible] the right of any paper of the Association [illegible] the terms proposed [illegible] the New York press.

WALTER M. [illegible],
Chairman.

The Tehuantepec Railroad Grant.

[illegible]

Yesterday's Advices by Cable.

The Alabama Case Reopened by the British Government.

The Fenian Troubles in Ireland Becoming Serious.

Fears that an Actual Outbreak Has Already Occurred.

The British Government Hurrying Forward Troops.

Downfall of the Mexican Empire Conceded by the French.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Organ Condemns the Terms of Settlement Offered to the South.

One Hundred Millions of Dollars in Coin Certificates in the Treasury.

A New Postal Treaty with Great Britain.

FROM CANADA.

All the Regular Troops Ordered to the Niagara Frontier.

How the Condemned Fenians Have Been Treated.

FROM NEW YORK.

The City Journals on the Constitutional Amendment.

FROM EUROPE.

By Cable—The Case of the Privateer Alabama Reconsidered by the British Government—Increase of Fenian Excitement in Ireland—A Serious Outbreak Feared—The British Government Hurrying Forward Troops—The British Cabinet and the Alabama Claims—Downfall of the Mexican Empire Acknowledged.

LONDON, November 26.—A letter to the Daily News to-day stating that the Government has voluntarily reopened the case of the privateer Alabama. Mr. Seward, on behalf of the American Government, demanded the payment of the claims for damages by that vessel twelve months ago.

BREST, November 26—Noon.—The French Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer [illegible] left New York on the 17th, arrived here early this morning.

LONDON, November 27—Noon.—The Fenian troubles in Ireland have assumed serious proportions, and there is no doubt that an outbreak has occurred. Two regiments of additional troops were urgently ordered to Ireland yesterday, and transports were being fitted all last night at Portsmouth. A large force of marines were also sent over to Queenstown in the war steamer Plymouth. A gunboat has also been ordered to sail for Queenstown immediately. Much alarm is felt all over the country throughout Ireland generally.

The London *Times* this morning says that the Chief Organizer Stephens will soon bring on the crisis, if he has not already.

The *Globe* editorially hints that a good deal of the trouble with the United States is really at the bottom of the Fenian outbreak.

LONDON, November 27—Noon.—A despatch has been received yesterday from Washington stating that the United States Ministerial Papers [illegible] that it relates to the Mexican question.

The *Morning Herald* of to-day says that the United States Minister Adams has [illegible] the Alabama case. A Cabinet meeting was held, when the case will receive the consideration which its importance deserves.

LONDON, November 27—Noon.—It is officially announced that the Government has positively refused the use of the parks for Reform demonstrations.

PARIS, November 27—Evening.—It is the conviction in Government circles in Paris that the Empire of Mexico is ended, and Maximilian will soon arrive here.

Latest European Markets.

[illegible]

By Steamer—Proposed Amendment of the Neutrality Laws—Aid for the Sufferers by the Quebec Fire—The Position of Savoy—Authorities and Reform Clubs—Resolution of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association—Invention of a New Submarine Gun—Emigration from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The steamship [illegible] from Liverpool, the 17th and Queenstown [illegible], has arrived.

The London *Morning Herald* advocates a consideration of the pending question between the United States and Great Britain [illegible].

The London *Times* says: "Her Majesty's Government contemplates empowering a commission to inquire into the neutrality laws, with a view on the possibility of amending them to bring them into more complete conformity with our national obligations. This inquiry will include future steps with regard to the claims of the Alabama claims, which are still under consideration by the Government, and will be terminated on their own merits."

Much distress has been done by floods in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

A subscription for the sufferers by the Quebec fire had been started at Liverpool, and [illegible].

At the sitting of the [illegible] on the 15th, the Minister [illegible] most positive manner that [illegible] no alliance with Austria before or during the war. The Minister added that [illegible] fully observed the neutrality [illegible].

Sir R. Mayne, the Chief Commissioner of Police, had declined to wake traffic arrangements for the convenience of the Trades demonstration in London, on the 3d of December, and in reply to a deputation his Lordship [illegible] of the London books of [illegible].

The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association have adopted the following resolution, expressing the opinion of this Association that in all sales of cotton should [illegible] from and after the 1st of January next [illegible].

It was stated that the Spanish Government has addressed representations to the Governments [illegible] relating to the Spanish colonies and [illegible].

A new needle gun has been invented [illegible].

The Mistersonian is still at Lisbon, on her way to the Mediterranean.

The Liverpool *Times* announces that emigrant ships, with 200 emigrants, will sail from that port for Galveston, to be followed by another in a few days. The passengers are chiefly Scotch.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, November 27.

THE FRENCH MINISTER AT MEXICO.

Count Montholon, the French Minister, [illegible] two occasions within a week stated that [illegible] the only information he had regarding [illegible] bell-Sherman mission was such as he [illegible] gather from the newspapers.

DON. HEAD, GOVERNOR

is very busily engaged in preparing his report of the coming session. He intends to forward his finishing act at as early a day as possible, and also expects to press the [illegible] limited to corporations, but will contain [illegible] to prevent the return of lands and [illegible], the estates upon which others [illegible] as and certain other classes of [illegible] hands of leading rebels.

CONGRESSIONAL DOMAINS

has consented to the use of [illegible] for nomination to Congress in the [illegible] N. H., District.

The Western mails yesterday and [illegible] again considerably behind.

Evidence accumulate here daily [illegible] the postal system has fallen far behind [illegible] best condition in which Mr. Dennison [illegible].

THE SOUTHERN ANSWER.

The articles of the *Star* are attracting attention to-night. It accepts the [illegible] hardship in the terms demanded of [illegible] the North; that history shows none [illegible] fraternal, and that it is ridiculous for the [illegible] the Constitution fails to give the [illegible] late war complete power over the [illegible].

THE PRUSSIAN BUREAU.

A strong movement is on foot to [illegible] Prussian Bureau to the War Department [illegible] its business is with that office, all [illegible] that comes from it, and the [illegible] is causing much unnecessary [illegible].